Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 26 years. Rs. 185 only
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 100. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1919. TWO ANNAS

…ARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

17 years in use.
Royal West End gives such service.
Get it from
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

## P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.**

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Date About. | Steamers. | Tons. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31st May | Khiva | 8947 | |
| 7th June | Mersara | 8235 | |
| 14th ,, | Chanda | 6169 | Only has accommodation for twenty passengers. |

All applications for passages should be accompanied by Priority Certificates and passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

As far as can be foreseen, passages in vessels during June, will only be available for holders of "A" and "B" grade certificates.

Return Tickets for first and second class available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Date About. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 7th June | Dunera | 5414 |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date About. | Steamers. | — |
|---|---|---|
| 30th May | Lhasa | Karachi direct. |
| 30th ,, | Chakla | Karachi & Persian Gulf. |
| 2nd June | Linga | Karachi sails 1 p.m. |
| 10th ,, | Pundua | E. & S. Africa. |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kaifuku Maru | R. Nakanishi | 3181 | 4th June | 15th June |
| Kifunisan Maru No. 2 | S. Sato | 3204 | 17th June | 28th June |
| Kirin Maru | K. Urata | 4763 | 17th June | 28th June |
| Bombay Maru | T. Kinoshita | 4352 | 5th July | 16th July |

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Arrival | Departure | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kasado Maru | N. Yanagi | 4th June | 15th June | Japan |
| Burma Maru | S. Imai | 15th June | 24th ,, | Japan. |
| Ganges Maru | S. Arai | 15th June | 25th ,, | Japan. |
| Shokwa Maru | M. Miyatake | 28th May | 5th ,, | Genoa and Marseilles |
| Indus Maru | J. Kurimura | 30th May | 31st May | Japan. |

(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £1,500,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £750,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders. | £750,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £700,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Delhi
Galle
Hongkong
Howrah (Calcutta)
Kandy
Karachi
Kota Bahru (Kalantan)
Kwala Lumpur
Madras
Mauritius
Penang
Rangoon
Shanghai
Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah, Amara and Hillah.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | £1,500,000 |
| Called up Capital | £600,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders. | £900,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £110,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Balgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS granted on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong).

| | |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | $15,000,000 |
| STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,500,0000 at 2/- | $15,000,000 |
| SILVER RESERVE FUND | $21,000,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS | $15,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkow
Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang
Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Tientsin
Tsingtao
Vladivostock
Yloilo
Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 30,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | Yen 27,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Yen 6,530,000 |

**HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA**

BRANCHES:

LONDON
NEW YORK
SHANGHAI
HONGKONG
SINGAPORE
BATAVIA
SEMARANG
SOERABAYA
TOKYO
KOBE
OSAKA
YOKOHAMA
MOJI
AMOY
CANTON
FOOCHOW
HANKOW
KIUKIANG
SWATOW
AKO
GIRAN
KAGI
KARENKO
KEELUNG
MAKUNG
TAITOH
SHINCHIKU
TAICHU
TAINAN
TAKOW
TAMSUI
TOWEN
BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

## THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 8,00,00,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | Yen 2,25,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Yen 41,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay
Bingomachi
Dotonbori
Hakata
Hankaw
Hiroshima
Honolulu
Hyogo
Kawaguchi
Kobe
Kure
Kurume
Kyoto
London
Moji
Nagoya
Nakanoshima
New York
Niihama
Onomichi
San Francisco
Seattle
Semba
Shanghai
Shimonoseki
Tokyo
Toriaburacho
Wakamatsu
Yanai
Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

A. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

## THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Rs. 15,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | £1,200,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £2,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders... | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Haiphong
Hankow
Hongkong
Lloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klangg
Kobe
Kwala Lumpur
Madras
Manila
Medan
New York
Peking
Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taiping (F.M.S.)
Tavoy
Tientsin
Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTER OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 4 half-yearly. Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

## THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:
Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | Rs. 12,00,00,000/- |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | Rs. 7,01,00,550/- |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | Rs. 70,04,448/12 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000, at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

## THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorized | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up | 16,45,259 | 9 | 0 |
| Reserve Funds | 12,38,033 | 5 | 1 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar
Bombay
Calcutta
Cawnpore
Delhi
D. I. Khan
Ferozepore
Gujranwalla
Hapur
Hoshiarpur
Hyderabad (Sindh)
Jullundhur
Jammu
Jhelum City
Karachi
Kasur
Lahore City
Lyallpur
Ludhiana
Multan City
Peshawar City
Patiala
Rawalpindi
Sargodha
Sialkot
Srinagar
Umballa City

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen 48,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Yen 42,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Yen 25,[illegible]00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan Dairen Frengtien Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles Lyons Manila Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York Osaka, Peking Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207 Hornby Road, Bombay.

## THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

PREPARES candidates for L. C. C. and Auditors' Exams: under efficient [illegible] by Principals A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., M. I. Patel, B. Com., classes held morning and evening. Enrolment daily. Kanta Build[illegible] Kalbadevi Road.

PLEASE CALL AT

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MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

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SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES,

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST.

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

## THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.)

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | Rs. 25,00,000 |
| RESERVED FUND | Rs. 6,00,000 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

## INSURANCE.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Fully Subscribed | 10,00,000 |
| Capital Paid Up | 1,00,000 |
| Invested Funds over | 30,00,000 |

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Ten Lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents.

P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

## THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

## INVALUABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR EARNING MONEY!

If you have lost your Money in any kind of business of Shares, Cotton, Linseed, Silver Guinea, Yarn, Sugar, Colours, Castor Oil Rice, Wheat, etc., then we will help you to recoup your loss and gain large sums by our correct forecasts of Bull and Bear, for which we have received many good certificates. We foretell the exact figures by our large experience and by the help of the Mantras. If you seek our advice beforehand or get it after you have lost your money in some transactions, you will be immensely benefited by our exact knowledge in these matters. Fee only Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 for our forecasts for Bear and Bull. We also do the work of Astrology and Palmistry, and will correctly foretell every incident of your future life and also prepare Horoscopes, etc. Fee only Rs. 5 for seeing only the hand.

KRUSHNALAL RAMKANT SHARMA,
Opposite Anant Shivji Desai Topiwalla, 1st Floor, Moti Bazar, Bombay.

Time: 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.

Telegraphic Address: "JOTISHEE," Bombay.

## AMICHAND GOVANJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

## WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

All over India for Disinfectant fluids, Boiled oil, Varnish, etc.

Apply to

THE EASTERN INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
SHANGHVI SADAN,
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY, 4.

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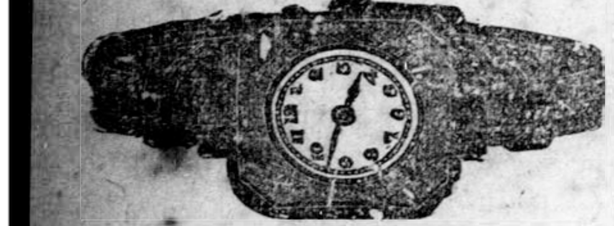
WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 32, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## Full Jewelled Lever Watch



**SQUARE OR OCTAGON.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver case | Rs. 25 |
| 9 ct. Gold | ,, 45 |
| 14 ct. ,, | ,, 57 |
| 18 ct. ,, | ,, 70 |

*Guaranteed for 5 Years.*

**Kasanji Dayalji Desai,**
Watch and Clock Dealer,
144, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

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FURNITURE & VALUABLE PROPERTIES BY USING

## ANTI-MOTH SOLUTION

This is a very important scientific discovery by a well-known scientist. It is wood preserve. Only one trial will give you complete satisfaction. Money returned if not genuine

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CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATE.
Dealers in Paints, Varnishes, Cements, etc.
857, Abdulrehman Street.
BOMBAY.
Phone No. 1008.

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excel in the art of
Glazing Shirts and Collars
TO PERFECTION
AND
DRY-CLEANING
Is their SPECIALITY
*A trial will convince.*
46, Prince Bldg. Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

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**The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.**

For Memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

SANDHURST BRIDGE.
**BOMBAY—7.**

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INSECTICIDE "KATOL" STICKS
FOR MOSQUITOS, FLIES AND OTHER INSECTS
ENTIRELY HARMLESS FOR HUMAN BODY AND ANIMALS
MADE BY LAZUMI & CO
OSAKA, JAPAN.

P. O. Box 382. BOMBAY.

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LEADING HOUSE FOR SILKS.

Our prices for choicest stuff are always the lowest but the recent reductions made in the price of

GEORGETTE NINNONS

*beat all records*

Cheap bargains also in

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS
PRESENTATION ARTICLES
JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE
MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES

207, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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## MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED

| Government and Railway Contractor | CHOTANI | Ship Chandler, Timber & Hardware Merchant |
|---|---|---|

**Keeps a Very Large Stock**

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Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes; Canvas, Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas; English and Japanese Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers; Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening, by Edgar Allens,

Best English Leather Belting by Geo. Angus; Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc., etc.

**Office & Godown at Khaduck, Dontad Road**

Telephone No. 622. BOMBAY. Tel. Address SHAIRDILL.

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## Nuzerally Khanbhoy

PIPES, HARDWARE, AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS AND RAILWAY CONTRACTORS.

Specialities—Lead Sheet Pipes, Paints, Brass and Copper Pipes and Rods, Sanitary Ware, etc.

Water Meter Bombay Municipality tested.

211-15 Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY No. 3
*Teephone* No. 2458

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**Arms**
**Ammunition**
**Fishing Tackle**
**VACUUM VESSELS**

**MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY**
Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY. 3.
Telegrams:—"SHOOTER"

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**—NORIA WATER LIFT PUMPS—**
**FOR AGRICULTURE**

which won Medals and Certificates from Baroda and Junagad Exhibition 1917

is the most durable, economic and cheap to lift water from 10 to 120 feet deep in river or well for agriculture.

*For particulars apply to—*

**Ambalal M. Patel & Co.**
KANJI BHUVAN,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.

*Branches:—*
KANPITH—SURAT and
DARIAPUR—AHMEDABAD.

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## SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

**HUXLEYS NERVIGOR**

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus bearing elements which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

*Original bottles of 40 doses sold throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.*
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon London.

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## THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health,
The Lawyer is essential for your person and property.
The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life,
Some profession is essential for acquiring Wealth and
Above all a Policy with us* is essential for you and your family.

*Because of our Plans, our Terms, and especially our **Special Benefits:—**

For particulars of which, apply to,

BRANCH MANAGER,
The Great Eastern L. A. Co., Ltd.,
12/14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY,

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Beautiful! Artistic!! Magnificent!!!

**CALENDAR 1919 CALENDAR**

With the picture of a Lady most Artistically and Beautifully painted
As. 6 per copy including postage.

**AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.**
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

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—LARGEST STOCK—
HELD FOR
Centrifugal, Rotary, Power, and Hand

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*Sole Representatives for*

**BURNOIL ENGINE**
(*Marine and Stationary*)

**THINK**—NO MAGNETO

No carburetor,—No Pre-Heating,—Works on any oil,—Simplest and the Best.

## VACUUM FREEZER

Auto Vacuum Freezer

No turning
No shaking
No work.

Takes ordinary salt and ice.

Saves its price in the cost of ice. One filling of ice freezes two fillings of cream. Freezes cream hard and smooth in 30 minutes, and keeps hard for eight hours without refilling. Cold does not escape as with cheap Freezers. Price of Improved model 24-8

**CLUBWALLA & CO. LTD.** 50, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

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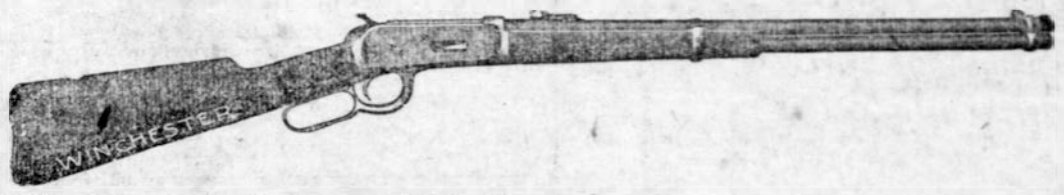

*We have received a large stock of—*

Single barelled Ejector Guns, Rifles, Shotgun Cartridges of both Black and Smokeless powder, also Rifle Cartridges of 405 bore, 32-40 bore, 35 bore, 38-55 bore, 22 bore, high power, 250-3000 bore H.P. and 401 bore. We shall be glad to quote for above on receipt of your enquiry. The prices are fixed most reasonably

**GOOLAMHOOSAIN ALLIBHOY & Sons,**
252, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

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Judge the quality of an article from the popularity that it gains. If you apply this test, you will come to the only conclusion that the

## Diamond Point Fountain Pen

is a satisfactory and serviceable pen.
In the last few months more than Ten Thousand pens have been sold to a discerning public.
It is of American manufacture.
Each pen fitted with 14-kt. gold nib.
Each pen carries a 5-year guarantee certificate.

Prices from Rs. 2-12 upwards.

"Disappearing Safety" Pen a specialty.

*Can be had at all respectable Stationers.*

Special Terms to Trade.

*SOLE AGENT IN INDIA AND BURMA:*

**T. R. KHANNA,** 1st Floor, Baria Building, Pydhonie, BOMBAY 3.

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PLEASE NOTE THIS NAME IN YOUR DIARY

## DEVJI MALJI

JEWELLER
OF
New Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

This is the shop where you should come if you want to purchase

**Gold Ornaments**
**Fancy Silverware**
**Diamond & Pearl Jewellery, etc.**
OF THE LATEST STYLE,

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## FISH OIL PURE

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
TAYEBALLY ALLIBHOY & CO.,
Sivri, Coliwada,
BOMBAY Post No. 15.

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FIRST AND PERFECT INDIAN FOOD

## ANGEL'S FOOD

For convalescents and in cases of Anemia, Debility, Overwork, Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia etc.

A delightful beverage for infants and invalids and those in run down condition.

"Angel's Food is very similar in Composition to the Foods which are on the market in England."—Dr. MANN.

Re. One per tin, V. P. extra.

Obtainable at all high class Chemists and Stores.

Cr. Market: Ismail Haji shop No. 7.

**JOSHI & SONS,**
Girgaon Back Road,
BOMBAY No. 4.

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## ENCOURAGE INDIAN INDUSTRY.

*Enquiries Solicited for*
ALL KINDS OF OIL-PAINTS.
(Moist-paste or Ready-mixed).

GENUINE RAW, PALE BOILED AND DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OILS.

VARNISHES, GOLD-SIZE, BLACK-JAPAN, 'STICK-FAST' PUTTY &c.

*Manufactured by:—*

**THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MFG. CO.**
Pioneer PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA.
Telegrams:—"Whitepaint"—Phone No. 8960
*Factory & Offices*: BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

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## GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES

FOR
Dealers, Professionals and Amatuers.

TO SUIT ALL PURSES.

Large Stock always reserved. Amateurs' Works—Developing, Printing, Enlarging, etc., punctually and carefully executed.

Repairs to Cameras a Speciality.

**S. MAHADEO & SON,**
295-99, Holichakla Street,
Fort, Bombay.

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We make a Speciality of
Dyeing & Cleaning
Ladies fine Garments and Gent's Suits.
FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING Co
19-40. Medows Street
FORT. BOMBAY.

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## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . . . Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

*Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine showroom.

EUCALYPTUS OIL, pure from the Nilgiris, Rs. 3-4 per lb. One ounce sample bottle sent, post free, for 6 annas stamps. THE TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Road, BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS

GENTLEMAN in Mesopotamia will send to correspondents in India MOSUL WAR STAMPS, recently issued. Particulars "Chronicle" Office. 2160

## MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL REPORTERS able to write in Pure Hindi, for a Hindi Daily Newspaper in Mofussil. Must be thoroughly conversant with all local markets and their tone and fluctuations, with fresh quotations. Apply stating terms, immediately to Box No. 634, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2452

WANTED—For the Mysore Public Works Department, two OFFICERS for appointment as "Special Water Supply and Drainage Engineers." (2) The appointments are temporary but are likely to continue for five years. (3) Only those with considerable experience both in designing and execution of water supply and drainage works in Indian Cities and mofussil towns need apply. (4) Applications (with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned) stating age, qualifications and terms, should reach the CHIEF ENGINEER, Mysore Public Works Department, Bangalore, on or before the 30th June, 1919.

2453

## FOR SALE.

WHATEVER the original copy may be—Handwritten, typed or Drawings—100 and above perfect legible copies can be had from it on D. Gestetner's Duplicator. Ask for particulars. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—B 5

WANTED ARTISTS to inspect our fresh consignment of the BEST drawing and painting materials and Instruments received by the last English Mail from wellknown manufacturers. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C B—A 5

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Just Unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver Typewriters No. 5, Back Spacer and Tabulator. Look and work like new, Metal Covers, Base Boards and Rubber Covers. Price less than half that of new. Buy to-day | 175 |
| American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours, | ... |
| American Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 and 11 | ... |
| Secondhand Remington 10, Rs. 200, 225, 235 | 240 |
| Remington 7, Rs. 70, 85, No. 8, Rs. 100 ... | 115 |
| Hammond No. 12, Brief, 2 Colours, 3 Types | 150 |
| Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new. ... | 225 |
| National Portable No. 3, New, with Case | 190 |

Special Discount to make room for more.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

## FOR SALE.

ELECTRIC CEILING and DESK FANS A. C. and D. C. in stock. Duncan Stewart Cotton Press, shortly expected, DREWET CHOWNA, & Co., 31, Church Street. 2459

ON VIEW.—Mr. J. Knowles' Valuable Furniture, by Robert and McKenzie, Garden, etc., at Ansty Road, Altamont Road, Cumbala Hill, to be sold on TUESDAY. 2464

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| American Rebuilt Oliver Typewriters with B.S. & Tab. New Metal covers & Baseboards, look & work like New ... | 175 |
| Remington No. 10 Visible | 200 |
| Remington No. 7 | 110 |
| L. C. Smith No. 6 Almost New, L-Case | 300 |
| Empire No. 1 portable | 110 |
| Hammond No. 2 with Back spacer | 110 |
| Hammond No. 12 Visible, D-Clr. | 125 |
| Gujerati Remington No. 9 Excellent ... | 175 |
| Oliver No. 5 Flscap. Rs. 135 Brief | 165 |
| Smith Premier No. 10 Visible latest ... | 135 |
| Blick No. 7 with L-Case. 3 Types | 200 |
| National Portable No. 3 with case | 190 |

We sell, exchange all Makes of Typewriters Write or Call for further particulars.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36. (B) Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype".

## PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

| | Per inch. |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 6.0 |
| Second insertion | Rs. 3.8 |
| Third insertion | Rs. 3.0 |
| Fourth insertion | Rs. 2.8 |
| Fifth and subsequent | Rs. 2.0 |
| Minimum charge | Rs. 6.0 |

## PUBLIC NOTICE

### THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 27th day of May, 1919 a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December 1918, at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June 1919, between 11.30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 18th day of May, 1919.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 27th May 1919. 2462

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TRIBHOVANDAS HIRJI SHAH alias GOSARIA, late of Porebunder, Dassa Shrimali Bania Hindu Inhabitant, living on the income of his property ........ Deceased.

JIVIBAI, widow of the said deceased Tribhovandas Hirji Shah, of Porebunder, Dassa Shrimali Bania Hindu Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing at Bazargate Street, within the Fort of Bombay ........ Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. MALBARI.

28th day of April, 1919.

G. B. PANDYA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

2456

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAGMOHANDAS CHHABILDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a medical practitioner, who died at Surat on or about the 26th June, 1915 ........ Deceased.

JAMNADAS JAGMOHANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a student, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay ........ Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eighth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 12th day of May, 1919.

Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

2455

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

The Subscription list will open on 31st day of May, and close on or before 15th day of June 1919.

Issued under License of the Government of India under the Indian Companies Registration Act, 1918.

# THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under The Indian Companies' Act, 1913.)

## CAPITAL ... ... ... RS. 2,00,00,000.

Divided into 1,00,000 6¼% Preference Shares of Rs. 50 each and 1,50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each.

The Dividend of 6¼% on the Preference Shares is cumulative and free of Income Tax.

On 1,00,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 50 each, Rs. 5 per Share is payable on Application, Rs. 5 per Share on Allotment and the balance on Calls of not more than Rs. 5 each payable at intervals of not less thanthree months after allotment or previous call.

On 1,50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 5 per Share is payable on Application, Rs. 10 per Share on Allotment, and the balance on Calls of not more than Rs. 10 each payable at intervals of not less than three months after allotment.

1,15,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each and 20,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 50 each have been subscribed for by the Directors and their friends and have been allotted to them in full. Applications are now invited for only 10,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each and for 30,000 Preference Shares 6¼ per cent. cumulative free of income-tax of Rs. 50 each.

DIRECTORS.

N. N. WADIA, Esq., C.I.E., J.P., Millowner, (Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons) Forbes Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Chairman.

SIR STANLEY REED, KT., K.B.E., LL.D., (Messrs. Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd.), Hornby Road.

MEYER NISSIM, Esq., M.A., J.P., Merchant and Millowner, (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.), 3, Forbes Street, Fort.

KHETSEY KHIESEY, Esq., J.P., Merchant, (Messrs Hirjee Khetsey & Company), Mandvi.

CHATRABHUJ GORDHANDAS, Esq., Merchant, (Messrs. Moolji Jaitha & Co.), Church Gate St., Fort.

AMBALAL SARABHAI, Esq., Millowner, Ahmedabad.

SHANTIDAS ASKURAN, Esq., J.P., Merchant, Hughes Road, Bombay.

MANU SUBEDAR Esq., B.Sc., (Econ.), F.S.S., Merchant, (Lalji Naranji & Co.), Churchgate Street, Fort.

LALJI NARANJI, Esq., J.P. (Ex-officio), Merchant, Royal Insurance Building, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. LALJI NARANJI & Co., Royal Insurance Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKERS:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.
THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ltd.
THE BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT AND CAROE.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Graham Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street.
Messrs. BATLIBOI AND PUROHIT, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, 42/48, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

## PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed to carry on in British India, the Indian States, and other parts of the world the business of Fire, Marine, Life, Accident and General Insurance in all its Branches.

Companies and Associations carrying on the business of Insurance have existed in Great Britain and Ireland for many years. Their progress has in many instances been phenomenal and large profits have been earned by most of them.

The majority of the Companies above referred to however have not confined their operations to Great Britain and Ireland. They as well as Companies registered in the British Dominions beyond the Seas, the United States of America, France, Italy, Switzerland and many other countries carry on their operations outside the borders of the Country in which they have been registered. In Bombay about 72 Companies carry on the business of Insurance while the number of Companies registered in India working with Indian Capital is very small and their operations are extremely limited. Nearly all the Companies working in India aremaking large profits and the following table gives an indication of the present position of some important British Insurance Companies.

STATISTICS OF IMPORTANT INSURANCECOMPANIES WORKING IN THE YEAR 1917.

| Estd. | Insurance Coy. | Paid up Capital. | Paid per Share. | Divided % | Present Price. | Increase % | Total Assets. 1917. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | | £ |
| 1710 | Sun Insc. C oy. .. .. | 480000 | 2 | 35 | 14½ | 725 | 2684790 |
| 1720 | Royal Exchange .. .. | 6892 0 | 100 | 12 | 299½ | 299½ | 9310173 |
| 1782 | Phoenix Assu. Co. .. | 309755 | 1 | 45 | 1¼ | 1025 | 19041066 |
| 1797 | Norwich Union .. .. | 132000 | 3 | 70 | 51 | 1700 | 15154531 |
| 1805 | Caledonian .. .. .. | 107500 | 5 | 24 | 29½ | 590 | 4542849 |
| 1808 | Atlas .. .. .. .. | 264000 | 1 1-5 | 33 1-3 | 11½ | 937½ | 5506480 |
| 1806 | Law Union and Rock .. | 90000 | 12s. | 66⅔ | 7x | 1166 | 10340396 |
| 1810 | Sun Life Ins. .. .. | 480000 | 10 | .. | 18 | 180 | 13336594 |
| 1824 | Yorkshire Ins. .. .. | 80063 | 10s. | 50 | 8½ | 1700 | 7113662 |
| | | 45226 | 1 | .. | 17½ | 1725 | |
| 1824 | Alliance Original Shares | 550000 | 2 | 27 | 11 | 500 | |
| .. | Alliance New Shares .. | 450000 | 1 | 60 | 12 | 1200 | 27114139 |
| 1836 | Northern Assu. .. .. | 300000 | 1 | 45 | 10½ | 1050 | 10944892 |
| 1836 | Liverpool London and Globe .. .. .. | 265525 | 1 | 130 | 27 | 2700 | 16000793 |
| 1836 | London and Lancashire Fire .. .. .. | 313282 | 2½ | 66 | 45 | 1800 | 9016116 |
| 1845 | Royal .. .. .. | 441702 | 1½ | 100 | 37½ | 2500 | 27417045 |
| 1861 | Commercial Union .. | 295000 | 1¼ | 140 | 47½ | 4750 | 31801936 |
| 1880 | Employer's Liability .. | 200000 | 2 | 50 | 27 | 1350 | 4275916 |
| 1904 | British General .. .. | 50000 | 5s. | 15 | 34s | 680 | 443952 |
| 1906 | Motor Union .. .. | 73500 | 7½ | 35 | 75½ | 1000 | 1646481 |
| 1908 | City Equitable Ordinary | 15000 | 4s. | 100 | 7½ | 3750 | 1228632 |
| .. | City Participating 6% Cum Pref. .. .. | 60000 | 4s. | 25 | 1½ | 875 | |

It is in order to induce Indian Capital to flow in this profitable channel, consistent with the highest security, that this Company has been formed. The business of Insurance is increasing in India because of the growth of industry of modern type and also because of the increasing realization that the serious risks arising out of fire and similar contingencies are avoidable at a uniform and recurring small charge. Only a few years back it was possible to find residential buildings uninsured even in large cities. This state of affairs has now passed away and even in mofussil towns the demand for insurance has been growing. The same may be said with regard to Marine Insurance in view of the large growth of foreign trade of the country and in regard to the larger appreciation of Life Insurance as a means of provision for old age and against death. There is also an increasing vogue for other kinds of insurance such as accident insurance, motor car insurance, burglary insurance, etc.

The Directors intend at the outset to do business in FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE only and as time goes on to extend the Company's activities to other Branches.

The Directors intend at the outset to open offices in India only and when the business has become firmly established to extend the sphere of the Company's activities.

Dealing with the Marine Branch of Insurance alone the following Table gives the value of the principal exports and imports from British India for the years 1911-12 to 1916-17.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA. Summary of Exports in the Official Years 1911-1912 to 1916-17.

| Exports. | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Private Merchandise. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bengal, Behar, Orissa .. .. | 91,54,38,975 | 1.00,47,10 3[illegible] | 1.03.04,98,912 | 74.52,15,920 | 91,62,45,158 | 96,51.98.559 |
| Bombay .. .. .. .. .. .. | 63,09,09,328 | 59,12 29,50[illegible] | 69,47 55,793 | 49.11,45,404 | 47,39,65,631 | 73.08.35,521 |
| Sind .. .. .. .. .. .. | 24,70,57,086 | 32.82,10 920 | 26,53,62,848 | 20,08,04,555 | 18,82,13.810 | 24.04.22.340 |
| Madras .. .. .. .. .. | 23,10.06,695 | 24.94.31,574 | 25,90,92,768 | 21,61,19,033 | 24,58,27.116 | 27.69.90,073 |
| British Burmah .. .. .. | 25,40,29,619 | 28,73,07.704 | 23,90,77 952 | 16,26 31,761 | 14,95.50,480 | 19.53.73.830 |
| Total .. | 2,27,84,41,703 | 2,46,08,90.022 | 2.48.87,88,273 | 1,81,59,16,673 | 1.97,38,02,195 | 2,40.88.20323 |

FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA. Summary of Imports in the Official Years 1911-1912 to 1916-1917.

| Imports. | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Private Merchandise. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bengal .. .. .. .. .. .. | 526233705 | 621965181 | 720809323 | 571638[illegible]50 | 5[illegible]292142 | 5656[illegible]7814 |
| Bombay .. .. .. .. .. .. | 493516427 | 567781049 | 625338780 | 461018379 | 442421927 | 553474795 |
| Sind .. .. .. .. .. .. | 132246699 | 151143703 | 162771741 | 115930514 | 125[illegible]67050 | 130201560 |
| Madras .. .. .. .. .. | 116922117 | 130386786 | 163546288 | 125230108 | 115320382 | 128558826 |
| British Burmah.. .. .. .. | 116829885 | 138710322 | 160013192 | 105472110 | 107660942 | 118564491 |
| Total .. | 1385748833 | 1609987041 | 1832479324 | 1379289661 | 131[illegible]862443 | 1496487486 |

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

To these figures must be added in every year the value of the Indian coasting trade, a not inconsiderable item. When the increase in these figures is taken into consideration, which the Directors have reason to anticipate will take effect when trade has recovered from the effects of the war, there would appear to be considerable scope for the Company's operations in this branch and the Directors have reason to believe that they will be able to influence a substantial portion of this trade to the Company's advantage.

The following contract has been entered into:—

(a) Contract dated the day of 19 between the Company of the one part and Lalji Naranji and Manu Subedar carrying on business as Messrs. Lalji Naranji & Co., of the other part relating to the appointment and employment of the said firm and their successors in business as Agents of the Company. The remuneration of the said firm as Agents of the Company will be:

1. A commission of 1 per cent. on the net amount of all premiaearned by the Company on all MARINE POLICIES or MARINE INSURANCES issued elsewhere than in Asia.
2. A commission of 5 per cent. on the net amount of all premia earned by the Company on all MARINE POLICIES or MARINE INSURANCES issued in Bombay, India or elsewhere in Asia.
3. A commission of 2½ per cent. on the net amount of all premia earned by or for the Company under all FIRE POLICIES or FIRE INSURANCES (not being MARINE POLICIES or INSURANCES) issued elsewhere than in Asia.
4. A commission of 5 per cent. on the net amount of premia earned by or for the Company under all FIRE POLICIES or FIRE INSURANCES (not being MARINE POLICIES or INSURANCES) issued in Bombay, India or elsewhere in Asia.

The commission will be payable on the gross premia received by the Company in respect of risks covered by them less cost of all re-insurances effected in respect of risks covered by such premium and all authorised rebates, commissions and all allowances to Branches and Agents and Sub-Agents.

5. When other branches of Insurance are undertaken by the Company, suitable remuneration for the Agents on the same lines as above will be fixed by the Directors.
6. A commission of 10 per cent. on the annual net profits available for dividend if and whenever but not unless the amount of net profits is enough to enable the Directors, if they think fit, to declare a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary Share Capital.

The actual office expenses incurred will be borne by the Company.

The following are the provisions of the Company's articles relative to the Share qualification and remuneration of Directors:—

91. The qualification of a Directorshall be the holding of ordinary shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 25,000.

93. The remuneration of every Director in respect of his services shall be such sum not exceeding Rupees One hundred and fifty for every meeting of the Board attended by him as shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors, and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them, in signing theShare certificates in respect of the Company's original Capital or any further or new issue thereof, or any debentures issued by the Company and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall from time to time determine.

94. The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not a bona-fide resident of Bombay and who shallcome to Bombay for the purpose of attending a meeting, such sum as the Director may consider fair compensation for his travelling expenses, in addition to his fee for attending such Meeting as above specified; and the Directors may from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to any Member or Members of their body consisting of a Committee appointed by the Directors in terms of these articles and may pay same.

The amount fixed by the Articles as the minimum subscription is 25,000 Ordinary Shares. More than this number have already been subscribed as is stated above.

Under the conditions of the license granted by the Government of India under the Indian Companies Restriction Act any portion of the funds raised which cannot at once be applied to the purposes of the Company shall, in the meantime be invested in Government securities.

Mr. Narottam Morarjee agreed to join the Board, but having omitted to sign the necessary consent in proper form, before leaving for Europe, his name has been omitted.

NO SHARES ARE ISSUED OR AGREED TO BE ISSUED OTHERWISE THAN FOR CASH AND NO DEBENTURES ARE ISSUED OR AGREED TO BE ISSUED.

NO UNDERWRITING COMMISSION OR BROKERAGE HAS BEEN OR IS TO BE PAID IN RESPECT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION OF SHARES OF THE COMPANY. NO PROMOTION CHARGES HAVE BEEN OR ARE TO BE PAID TO THE PROMOTERS OF THE COMPANY OR THE AGENTS OR THE DIRECTORS.

The Preliminary expenses are estimated at Rs. 10,000 and will be paid by the Company.

On a show of hands a shareholder shall have one vote for every share held by him. On a poll a shareholder shall have one vote for every two Preference shares held by him and one vote for every Ordinary share held by him.

Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Manu Subedar two of the Directors, are members of the Agents' firm.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company, with the names, descriptions and addresses of the subscribers will be found in the fold

Copies of the abovementioned contract andof the Company's Memorandum and Articles may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company and Offices of the Solicitors of the Company during usual business hours. Applications for shares should be made on the form enclosed and forwarded withremittance of Rs. 5 per share of the amount applied for to the Company's Bankers. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company or from the Company's Bankers or Solicitors.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1919.

N. N. WADIA—Chairman,
STANLEY REED,
M. NISSIM,
KHETSEY KHIESEY,
CHATRABHUJ GORDHANDAS,
AMBALAL SARABHAI,
SHANTIDAS ASKURAN,
MANU SUBEDAR,
LALJI NARANJI.

## LEGAL NOTICES

### LOST DEED OF CONVEYANCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on or about the 22nd of May instant, our client Mr. Vusonji Keshavji LOST near the Marwari Dispensary, Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, a DEED OF CONVEYANCE, bearing date the 5th July, 1916, and made between Kanji Kallianji of the one part and Vassonji Keshavji of the other part and relating to an immoveable property, situate on the Sion Road, Matunga, without the Fort of Bombay and registered in the Sub-Registry of Bombay under No. 3408 A at pages 224 to 232 of Vol. 2336 of Book No. 1. Any person who may have found the said Deed is requested to be so good as to return the same to us, the undersigned, at our office at Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite the High Court, and the public are warned against dealing in any way whatsoever on the security or evidence of the said deed.

Dated this 30th day of May, 1919.

MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Attorneys-at-Law.

2463

### NOTICE.

OUR client BENARSIDAS BUDHSAIN has filed a suit in the High Court of Bombay against Sohanlal Banwarilal being Suit No. 1429 of 1919 claiming that he was a partner with the said Sohanlal Banwarilal in the business carried on in the name of Madonlal Sohanlal in Bombay and in the name of Sohanlal Niadarmal at Delhi. The said partnership has been dissolved by our client as from the 1st of May, 1919. We hereby give notice to the public that our client will not be liable for any dealings with, by or on behalf of the said firms since the said 1st May 1919.

MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI.
Attorneys for Benarsidas Budhsain.
Eldon Road, Fort.
Bombay, 30th May, 1919.

2465

## LEGAL NOTICE

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DHUNBAIJI, widow of Dorabji Jehanger Randeria, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Parsi Bazar Street, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-seven and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 326, New No. 5265, Old Survey Nos. A/632, 633 and 634 and New Survey No. 9034 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward A No. 1554, Street No. 52-54 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Shapurji Nusserwanji Dundas and Cursetji Ardeshir Hirmaneck, on or towards the East by the said Parsi Bazar Street aforesaid, on or towards the South partly by the property of Jamsedji Jehangir Panthakey and partly by the property formerly of Ardesir Pestonji Sethna but now of Mahomedally Jiwaji and others and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Muncherji Ruttonji Billimoria but now of Hussonally Abdulally and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated the 31st day of May, 1919.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

2454

## LEGAL NOTICE.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PARMANANDAS TRIBHOWANDAS has contracted to sell to our client the under-mentioned property. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, sale, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to such claim or interest and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwady Back Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred and ten (310) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2759, New No. C/2759, Old Survey No. 835 and New Survey No. 4/5500 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2081 (2) and Street No. 102 A and bounded on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage and beyond that the property of Cooverji Bhabha and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Edulji Rustomji Papa, on or towards the North by the Khetwady Back Road and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Temulji Dhunjibhoy Mistry.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1919.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2458

## AMUSEMENTS.

**ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.**

## RUTH ROLAND

THE BEAUTIFUL DAREDEVIL HEROINE

Will perform to-night

TWO DEATH-DEFYING
DARING FEATS

In two further thrilling episodes

"A LEAP THROUGH SPACE"

and

"THE SUN MESSAGE"

of the great Pathe Serial

## "HANDS UP"

NOW NEARING ITS TREMENDOUS CLIMAX.

A Story continuing at cyclonic speed! Teeming with exciting and amazing scenes! Thrilling to the marrow!

SEE MISS ROLAND IN MARVELLOUS FEATS!

SEE THE TERRIBLE FIGHT BETWEEN COW-BOYS AND INCAS!

Also Chimpanzie and Green Monkey of French E. Africa, Col. (Instructive); The Man at the Helm (War Topical); Gazette (Topical) and, "Check your Baggage". (Comic).

**Every day: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.**

Matinee: Every Sat., Sun., & Holidays at 5 p.m.

Extra Show: Every Sunday at 3 30 p m.

**Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.**

## IMPERIAL

### "ELECTRIC" POLISHING CLOTH.

Polishes metal ware easily economically and as if by magic. It saves time, does no injury to hands, would not dry, would not scratch and contains no acid, hence the polish is lasting.

You rub the CLOTH on metals, plates, jewellery, cycles and a lasting lustre is the result. Price small size As. 4 and 6; medium size As. 8 and 10; large size As. 12 and 14, for (light work) non-oily and (heavy work) oily respectively. Agents wanted on liberal terms.

J. J. SHAH & BROS. (B.)
Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay No. 4.

Can also be had from SWADESHI STORES, Bombay and Poona D. C. UMRIGAR & Co. and BHICA CULLIANJI & Co., near Crawford Market, INDIAN STORES Kandewadi and other general merchants.

## SOUNDY & Co.,

187, HORNBY ROAD.

*Just received a large supply of goods,*

DRUM HEADS AND REEDS
FLUTES, BUGLES, MOUTH ORGANS
**Feldman's 23rd Song Annual.**
**Planet's 11th**
**Violin Strings and Orchestral Journal &c., &c.,**

---

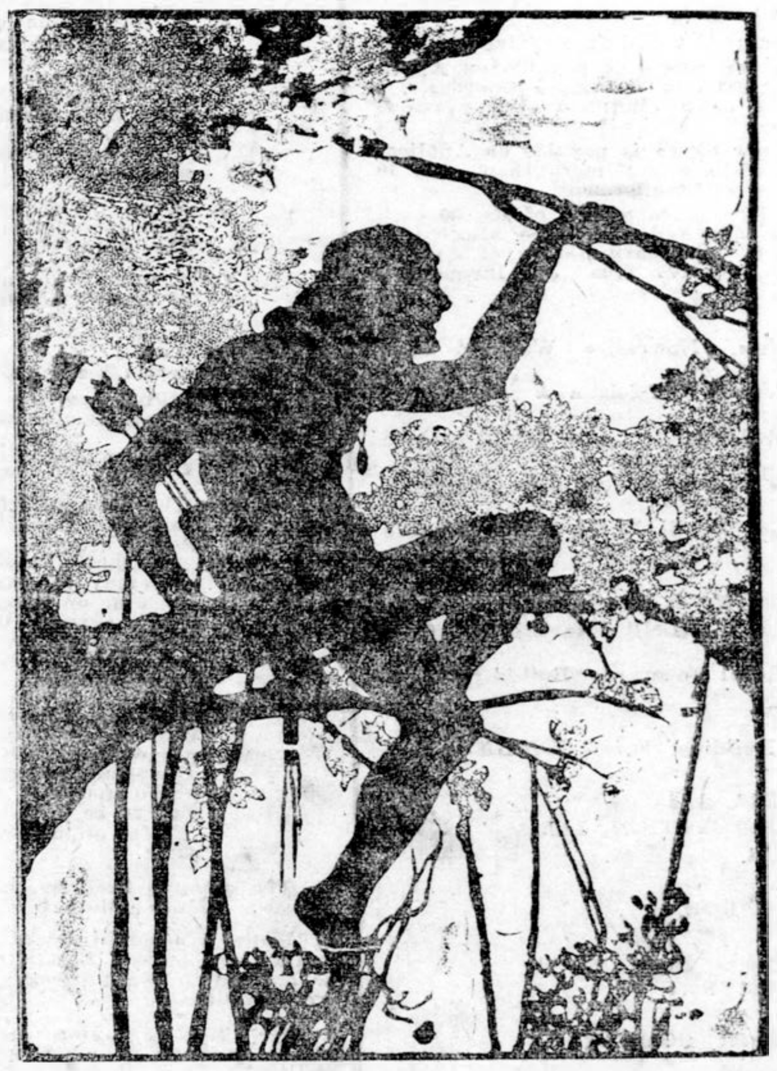
AMUSEMENTS.

By the Universal Request

# Excelsior THEATRE

**To-day at 6-30. To-morrow at 9-45.**

**The Cataclysmic Romance of a Primeval man and his modern mate midst Jungle Wilds and Palaces.**



Picturing the sensational adventures that befall the strange Jungleman when he thunders into the lap of aristocracy to win the mate who had turned his tropical fastness into a torture of yearning. With lightning speed the story goes from tree-top wilds to scenes of palatial grandeur, action, suspense, dramatic tension and contrast of primitive love forces, combating the restraints and conventions of civilization in every one of the hundreds of startling situations.

## THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT At 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS THE

## BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the Leading London Musical Successes

**To-Night at 9-30—"The Maid of the Mountains."**

Reduced Price Matinee to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.

**To-Morrow at 5-30 p.m.—"The Bing Boys Are Here."**

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 1 p.m. after 4 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken by before 9-15 p.m.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE PALACE

## THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

presents, to-day and during the week at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

## ETHEL CLAYTON

IN

## SOULS ADRIFT

A soul-stirring drama in five reels by the "World" Pictures Corporation.

A delightful story of a couple shipwrecked on a desert island. A strong gripping, unusual story presented in a speedy style. Love in the most romantic and unusual surroundings.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Prize show to-day & to-morrow at 5-15.

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AMUSEMENTS.

## Don't Fool Yourself!

Good pictures alone won't keep the crowds coming

**Take Care**

Projection that offends the eye discounts the goodness of the best picture

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The Immortals among the World's Exhibitors, the conspicuous successes, realize what a sensitive thing the human eye is. They do not consider any picture good unless

**The Projection Is Good**

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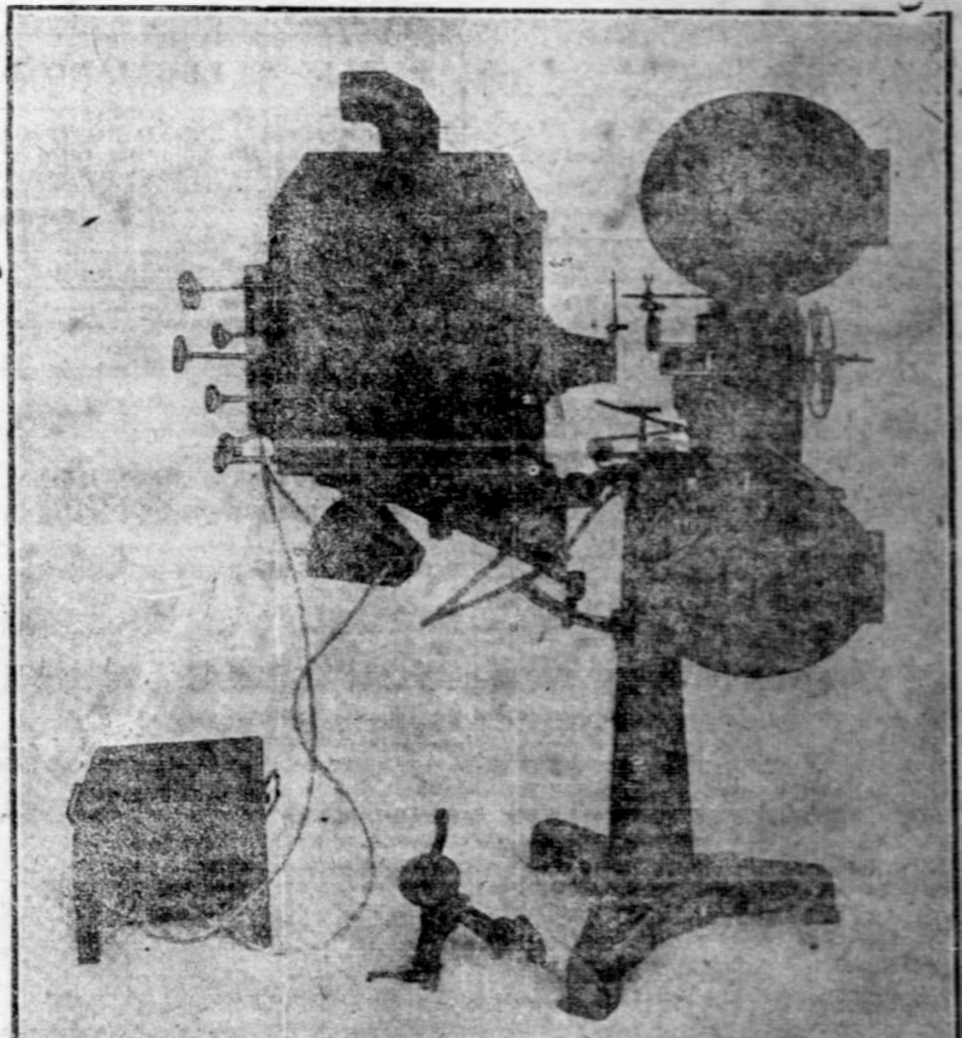
## SIMPLEX

## MOTION PICTURE PROJECTOR



**It is the cheapest**

because it is so well built that figuring price of machine and up keep, its *better* projection actually costs less.

**SOLE AGENTS**
FOR
**INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON**

***The Universal Film Mfg. Co.***

**Heera House, Sandhurst Road**
BOMBAY.

AMERICA'S GREATEST
CHARACTER ACTOR

## FRANK KEENAN

IN AN EXTRA
SELECTED
STAR PHOTOPLAY

## "THE MIDNIGHT STAGE"

A TRUE WESTERN ROMANCE OF SUNNY CALIFORNIA IN THE DAYS OF ROAD AGENTS AND THE VIGILANTES

**IN FIVE ACTS**

A DAMNING WEB OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE ENMESHES JOHN LYNCH—WOVEN BY HIS EVIL AND UNSCRUPULOUS "DOUBLE." DOOMED BY THE VIGILANTES TO A DISHONORABLE DEATH HE IS SAVED BY HIS ENEMY'S POOR DISCARDED PLAYTHING, WHOM HE HAD BEFRIENDED.

MR. KEENAN plays in this drama a dual role similar to those made famous by the late Sir Henry Irving—two distinct and separate characters, as far apart as the Poles, one man squire and honest and upright, the other an arch-thief and road agent—their paths cross in this golden pine rimmed melting-pot of the west.

EMPIRE COMEDY

"SWING YOUR PARTNERS" By LUKE.

# Empire THEATRE

**To-day & To-morrow at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.**

---

## Do Your bit??

**Escape Monsoon Chills and Doctor's bills by investing in a good**

## WATERPROOF COAT

at No. 1 Crawford Market.

We have just received a large and fine Stock for new season Waterproof Coats for Sale at very tempting prices. We carry a huge and varied stock of outfitting requisites of quality and prices which challenge comparison.

**Give us one fair trial and See?**

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY,
Shop No. 1 Arcade
Foot Path Crawford Market
BOMBAY.

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## G. W. M. Reynold's BOLDTYPE EDITIONS

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| Robert Maccaire 2 vols. | 1 | [illegible] |
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| The Massacre of Glencoe 4 vols. | 3 | [illegible] |
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| Empress Eugene's Boudoir 3 vols. ... | 2 | 4 |
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**No. 44, Nambuliar St., Madras.**

A HIGHLY NUTRITIVE **FOOD TONIC** OF EXQUISITE TASTE

# VIROCACAO

FOR OLD AND YOUNG.
FOR WEAK AND STRONG.

**VIROCACAO** SHORT PRONOUNCED **"VERO"**

IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED IN:

**Convalescence, Anemia, General Debility, Breakdown, over work, Neurasthenia and Dyspepsia. It is a delightful food and beverage for healthy individuals, growing Children, Nursing Mothers and aged people.**

*Sole Agents:* **T. M. THAKORE & Co.,** 36, Churchgate St., BOMBAY I.

Tele. add. "THOUGHTS." 'Phone 2628.

# DR. ADAM'S

DR. ADAM'S
**BRAIN AND NERVE TONIC PILLS.**

A splendid stimulant. An improved form of Vitalizing Nerve Tonic.

THE COMPOSITION OF THESE PILLS IS

**Damiana, Muirapuama, Coca, Sawpalmetto, Gold Chloride, Pichi, etc.**

The quickest remedy for rebuilding the system in cases of Weak Nerve cells and Wastage of the Body. They not only invigorate the body but cure Brain Fag, Nerve Exhaustion, loss of appetite, and all kinds of general Debility.

Trial Bottle Rs. 3-0. Full course of Seven Bottles, Rs. 20-0.

PURE HERB EXTRACT.

Prompt attention for V. P. Orders.

DR. ADAM'S
**AGUE SPECIFIC**

SURE AND SPEEDY RADICAL CURE for
**Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent**
and ALL TYPES OF FEVER.

**M. T. MADON & Co.** (CORNER SHOP.)
Crawford Market, 24-26 Abdul Rahiman Street, **BOMBAY.**

AN EXTREMELY POWERFUL, EXCITING, INTERESTING, UNIVERSAL PHOTOPLAY

**"THE MOON CHILD"**
**"THE MOON CHILD"**
**"THE MOON CHILD"**

(8,000 feet)

Featuring the celebrated, fearless, indomitable, courageous Miss

"MARIE WALCAMP"
"MARIE WALCAMP"
"MARIE WALCAMP"

with an all-star cast.

Her desperate, daredevil, death-inviting work with wild ferocious lions, tigers, leopards ourang-outangs, elephants, etc., is really so awe-inspiring and amazing, that the spectators are astounded, dumb-founded !

**"THE MOON CHILD"**

is a Photo-Narrative of a series of exciting adventures and hair-breadth escapes of Beth Johnson, the daughter of an English Military Officer in Africa, and her terrible and frightening experiences and encounters with the wild beasts of the forest.

The Photo-play never slackens a moment in interest—it is full of exciting events following one another in rapid succession.

**"THE MOON CHILD"**

reaches its climax when Beth Johnson finds herself snared in a net alone with another ferocious lion, who, in his mad, desperate, yet fruitless, struggles to free himself from the net, is every moment on the point of dashing at Beth and tearing her to pieces.

Do not miss to see this marvellous, interesting Photo-Drama at the

**WEST-END CINEMA**

(New Churney Road).

Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Rest of the Shows at : 7 ; 8-45 ; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

The Programme includes the Gaumont Gazette aad a Splendid L-KO Comedy.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT

THAT THE

**New Waterproof Coats & Mackintoshes**

SOLD BY

**K. C. MARROTT,**
**BOMBAY**
189-91 HORNBY ROAD, FORT

at Rs. 18 each

cannot be had elsewhere even for Rs. 25 each.

**JUST RECEIVED FRESH STOCK**

OF ALL SIZES

**BULL DOG SPARKING PLUGS**

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

**R. T. MEHTA & Co.**

Near West End Cinema, Churni Road, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

◆

### ARRIVALS.

May 30th.

S.S. Indus Maru, Kimimura, Marseilles, April 29.

### DEPARTURES.

May, 30th.

S.S. Lhasa, Woollatt Karachi.
S.S. Chakla, Allen, Persian Gulf.
S.S. Rajput, Ravanscroft, Anjer (Java) for order.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S.S. Naderi, Jones, Rangoon.
S.S. Querimba, Le Grand, Rangoon.
S.S. Khiva, Potter, London etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Dalemoor, for Marseilles.
Steamer Pentakota for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Baroda, for Persian Gulf.

S.S. Indus Maru.—The O. S. K. steamer, Indus Maru, 2,704 tons, Captain J. Kimimura, arrived in harbour yesteday from Marseilles, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 29th ultimo.

S.S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959, tons, Captain A. J. Woollatt sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Chakla.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727, tons, Captain L. S. Allen, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Rajput.—The T. M. Company's steamer Rajput, 3,614, tons Captain A. D. Ravanscroft, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Anjer (Java) for order, with ballast and 5 cabin passengers.

S.S. Querimba.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain J. V. Le Grand, will sail to-day, from Bombay, harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S.S. Khiva.—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Khiva 5,713 tons Captain H. W. Potter, will sail today from Bombay harbour for London via, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Marseilles, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

◆

Friday, 30th May, 1919.

### PRINCE'S DOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Z yani .. | P Gulf | N F | ..P G S N Co |
| B Mu lah .. | N F | N F | ..M M & Co |
| C & R Naderi | Rangoon | 31-5-19 | ..T M & Co |
| D & E [illegible] | Rangoon | 31-5-19 | ..M M & Co |
| F Santhia .. | Rangoon | 31-5-19 | ..M M & Co |
| G Martinique | N F | N F | ..G Arbuthnot & Co |
| H Shustar .. | Jeddah | 2-6-19 | ..P G S N Co |
| K Iran .. | N F | N F | ..P G S N Co |
| L & M Nurani .. | Bassein | N F | ..T M & Co |
| M Revashoe | N F | N F | ..M M & Co |
| O Hijaz .. | N F | N F | ..M M & Co |
| Q Pundua .. | Durban | N F | ..M M & Co |

### VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Bakara . | Hull | 3-6-19 | ..M M & Co |
| 4 Koweit . | N F | N F | ..T M & Co |
| 5 Varzin .. | N F | N F | ..M M & Co |
| 7 Vesley .. | N F | N F | ..M M & Co |
| 14 Vergmore | N F | N F | ..Dadamia Khant Vani |
| 16 War Mansion . | N F | N F | ..D R I M |

### ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Aronda. | Busreh | 31-5-19 | ..M M & Co |
| 3 Egra .. | Busreh | 7-6-19 | ..M M & Co |
| 5 Hwa Hsin | Hongkong | 31-5-19 | ..P & O S N Co |
| 7 Dunera. | Shanghai | 7-6-19 | ..M M & Co |
| 7 Merkara | London | 7-6-19 | ..M M & Co |
| 10 Sofala .. | N F | 31-5-19 | ..M M & Co |
| 14 Jeddah . | Busreh | 4-6-19 | ..T M & Co |
| 12 Khiva .. | London | 31-5-19 | ..M M & Co |
| 13 Erinpura | Busreh | 31-5-19 | ..M M & Co |
| 15 Dara .. | N F | N F | ..D R I M |
| 17 Chakdina | Busreh | 5-6-19 | ..M M & Co |

### HUGHES DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Volumnia.. | Java | N F | ..D R I M |

### JETTY SHED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Querimba . | Rangoon | 31-5-19 | ..M M & Co |

### EXPORTS.

◆

Bombay, May 30.

S. S. Merkara for London.—6,000 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, L. and F. Barraclough and Co.

S. S. Dalemoor for Marseilles.—80 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Indus Maru for Kobe.—250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 388 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.

S. S. Indus Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.; 250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Hwahsin for Hongkong.—3 cwts. ivory, K. N. Meonee; 725 bales grey cotton yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Dunera for Shanghai.—250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.

### IMPORTS.

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Bombay, May 30.

S. S. Bakara from Sydney, Agents M. M. and Co.—17,674 bags wheat, 4,198 cases jam, 2 cases tomatoes, 5 cases hops, 8 cases eucalyptus oil, 40 cases vegetable, 832 cases vegetable.

S. S. Losna from Christiania, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—66 bales 118 rolls wrapping paper, 168 reels 425 bales printing paper, 4 bales writing paper, 27 cases fish hooks, 170 cases cherry brandy, 750 kegs 99 cases 5 packages nails, 14 cases lamps, 12 cases lamp petroleum stoves and for the same, 24 cases isolation plate, 60 bales paper (packing and cap). 18 cases lamps and part for the same.

S.S. Naderi.—The T. M. Company's steamer Naderi, 2,382 tons, Captain H. Jones will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

**MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.**

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

**Rs. 4**

Will Bring you One Beautiful Set of

**32 BRASS TOYS**

AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family should have a Set

*Order from:—*

**GOOD LUCK COMPANY,**
BENARES CITY.

**Have you ever had a suit cleaned by us ?**

IF NOT GIVE US A TRIAL,

Prompt attention under European supervision given to all orders.

Silks and Jari Border (Gold Border) Garments cleaned by the **French Chemical Process** thereby making them appear as new and glossy.

Expert and trained men attend to the Dyeing, Glazing and Finishing work.

PERFECT SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO.

*Please write for price list*

**Royal Laundry Co.**
16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

**COLOURS AND CHEMICALS**

FOR

**Jute, Coir, Wool, Silk, Leather, Cotton, and other Industries.**

Telephone: 3642 & 2331.

**K. H. KABBUR & Co.**
56, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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Also at
Paris,
London,
Alexandria,
Manchester,

20, Jehangir Street, MADRAS
AND
14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Telegram : "CHEMICOLOR" Bombay.

**Grand Show of Fashionable and up-to-date-made JEWELLERY**

UITABLE FOR BIRTHDAY AND WEDDING PRESENTS

Early Visit to our Show Room is solicited.

**J. LEMONJIAN & Co.,**
EUROPEAN JEWELLERS.
47 & 49, Medows Street, Fort; BOMBAY

**STOCKISTS OF**

PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, VARNISHES OILS & BRUSHES.

**H. MAHOMEDBHOY & Co.,**
244, Nagdevi Street, No. 3, BOMBAY.

PRICES RIGHT—
SERVICE PROMPT—
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

C.B. 753.

**HYDROCELE**

No More Risk of Operation.

Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele. Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.

Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial lb bottle Rs. 30.

Mr. V. I. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind) says:—

I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

BE A MAN
**WONDERFUL PILLS.**

A genuine cure for Impotency whatever be the cause. It operates a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs. Price Rs. 3.

**G. BROTHERS (B).**
85, Beehoo Chaterjee's Street, Calcutta.

ABSOLUTE PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

A Speciality for permanent Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

*Latest treatment for*
**PYORRHŒA**

**H. C. Vyas, Dentist,**
NEAR POLICE CHOWKI
Bazar Gate, Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

*Attendance 8 to 11 and 2 to 6 (S. T.)*

A PUBLIC MESSAGE

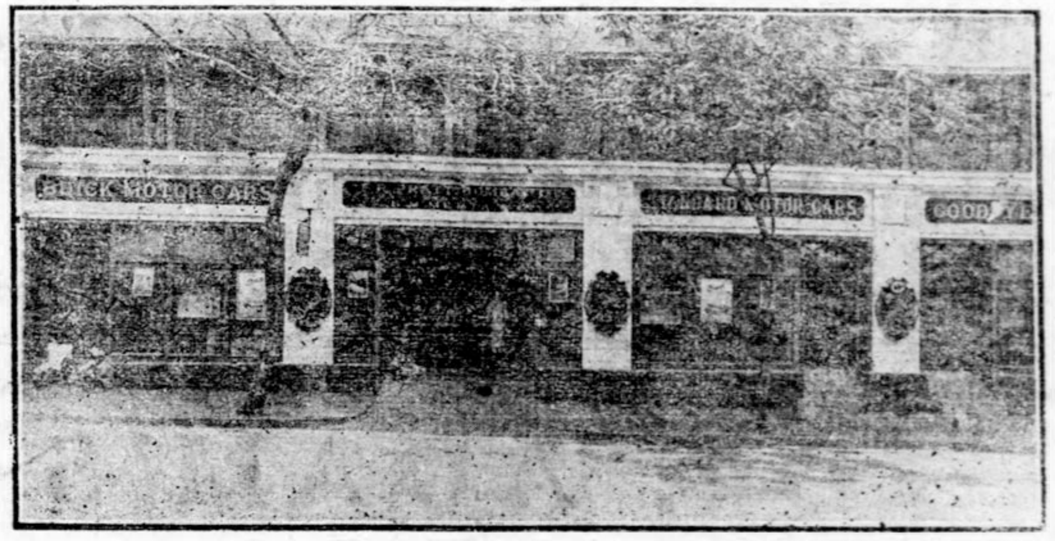
FROM

H. M. MEHTA & CO.

Famous Buick

Scripps-Booth

We beg to announce to the MOTOR WORLD that we have been appointed SOLE DISTRIBUTORS in WESTERN INDIA for GOODYEAR TYRES, BUICK, STANDARD & SCRIPPS-BOOTH CARS and G. M. C. TRUCKS, and



NEW MOTOR HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

have opened our SHOW ROOMS at "RUSSI MANSIONS", Hughes Road, where all accessories can be had, besides, a NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE of Petrol and we hereby solicit the kind Patronage of the MOTOR PUBLIC to our SERVICES.

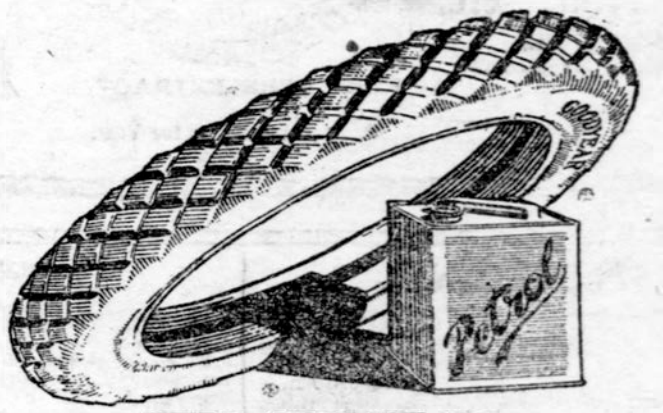
T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd.,
123, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telegrams :"Mulberry."
Telephone :—354.

Baby Standard

G. M. C. Trucks

GOOD-YEAR TYRES.



"Hello Hello"

"Mamma says it must be HELLER'S ROYAL-ZEST COCOA we like it so much."

It is undoubtedly the best Cocoa now available in India, guaranteed pure, wholesome and delicious. It is highly recommended as a food-drink for children, nursing mothers, merchants, students and convalescents, in fact, for all who desire to keep both mind and body in sound and healthy condition.

Take a Tin Home To-day and Try it

Can be had from all dealers & stores in three sizes:
¼ lb. tin. As. 11 ; ½ lb. tin. Re. 1-4 ; and 1 lb. tin, Rs. 2 4.

INSIST ON HELLER'S ROYAL-ZEST COCOA ONLY.

Sole Agents for INDIA, BURMA CEYLON.

KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.,
Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

## BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

### EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Although "The Romance of Tarzan," which has done very good business at both the Empire and the Excelsior theatres during the past week has been withdrawn from the Empire Theatre, daily exhibitions of the thrilling film embodying a delightful romance will be made at the Excelsior Theatre. There is a diversity of opinion as to which of the two films—"Tarzan of the Apes" or "The Romance of Tarzan" is the more popular. Perhaps the former had a little too much of the jungle element to please many who visited the first film, and it may be that there is more variety in the sequel and quite a coherent story which appeals to the public generally. Although "Tarzan of the Apes" should have been seen before "The Romance of Tarzan," the latter quite stands on its own and as a synopsis of the first film is given at each exhibition of the "Romance," patrons are kept up-to-date.

### EMPIRE THEATRE.

There will be a double attraction at the Empire Theatre, commencing this afternoon, America's foremost character actor—Mr. Frank Keenan—being one of those attractions, and "The Midnight Stage" being the other. "The Midnight Stage" is a story modelled upon the celebrated "Lyons Mail" in which the late Sir Henry Irving became so famous. The late great actor it will be remembered, played two parts in "The Lyons Mail"—two totally dissimilar characters. Mr. Frank Keenan who is to America what Sir Henry Irving was to England, plays two distinct characters in "The Midnight Stage." He is seen as a square, honest and upright man, and then he appears as an arch thief and road agent whose soul is red with stains of murder and violence. Mr. Frank Keenan had previously exhibited his powers as "Mathias" in "The Bells"—another of the late Sir Henry Irving's masterpieces, and that performance was looked upon as his high-water mark until his dual role in "The Midnight Stage." Pathe's Gazette opens the programme and in addition, the audience will have the opportunity of seeing one of Luke's Comics—"Swing Your Partners"

### MAJESTIC.

Micah Steele was a primitive man—a man bent on revenge for a great wrong done him. So when he was shipwrecked on a desert island with Elma Raybourne, he did not act toward her in the way that a man with less passionate impulses would have acted. Micah took charge of the situation in an efficient, business-like way, but when he insisted that it was his right to be allowed to sleep in the hut, near Elma's cot she shot him in the hand. And then Elma, being a thoroughly womanly woman bound up his wound for him and tenderly took care of him until his hurt was healed. Then, when two sailormen, came to the island for no good purpose and Micah fought with them she was forced to admit that he put up a good fight. And then, just before a ship came to take them back to civilization she made a momentous decision. Just what this decision was, you can see by attending the showing of "Souls Adrift" at the Cinema Majestic to-day. Ethel Clayton is the star of this newest World-Picture Brady Made. Milton Sills plays as her leading man in the role of Micah Steele. As the picture was taken on an island in the Bahamas and as nothing was spared that would go toward making the production more interesting and entertaining, it is evident that in this feature all movie fans of the city have a positive treat before them.

### IMPERIAL.

The great Pathe serial, "Hands Up," which is being shown at the Imperial continues at cyclonic speed, is drawing large audiences every week. In the ninth and tenth episodes, which will be screened to night, Miss Ruth Roland, the nervy and beautiful heroine of this gripping and tensely-holding serial, performs two death defying feats, probably out-classing any hitherto shown on the screen anywhere. The two episodes, entitled respectively "A Leap Through Space" and "The Sun Message," are replete with most exciting and amazing scenes which are quite thrilling. The ninth episode opens with Echo and Two-Gun Carter starting on the quest for Killman who had robbed the Inca chief of the jewelled head piece. Judith, who has all along been planning to rob her cousin Echo of her inheritance, decides to double-cross both her lover Killman, and Echo by making off with the jewels herself. A terrible fight ensues between the cowboys and the outlaws, and later on Killman finding he has been deceived by Judith strangles her. Then as Echo approaches the bedroom door of her cousin, who has just been slain by Killman, her bandit suitor, her attention is attracted by commotion within. Polecat, whom Killman had double-crossed, secures the jewels and leaps through the open window followed by Killman. Echo fires upon them and wounds Polecat causing him to drop the jewels. Killman is captured by Two-Gun Carter and the cowboys, who take him and the recovered treasure to the Inca castle. Here the Inca Regent attempts to back out of his promise and orders Killman to be put to death. Two-Gun interferes and Killman escapes after shooting two of the guards. The episode ends with the heroine placed in a terrible predicament lying beneath a slowly-closing stone door to which is attached a large knife. The story is now nearing its tremendous climax and nobody can afford to miss these exciting episodes. The programme also includes "Chimpanzie and Green Monkey of French East Africa," Col. (Instructive): The Man at the Helm (War Topical): Gazette (Topical); and "Check your Baggage" (Comic.)

### WEST-END.

Miss Marie Walcamp, the favourite fearless star of the Universal, is again featured in the new photoplay, "The Moon Child" screened this week at the West-End Cinema. The photodrama bristles with exicting adventures. Its plot is very interesting and entertaining, with a touch of pathos and romance. The heroine fights against some ferocious wild lions, tigers, and leopards and she is many times on the point of being torn to pieces by these wild beasts. Altogether the photoplay is very interesting and Miss Walcamp is supported by an all-star cast.

INSECT POWDER
"KATOL"
TRADE MARK
I. AZUMI & Co

P. O. Box 888. BOMBAY.

Important to Mill-owners and Agents.

Large stocks of English Ring Travellers from 1-0 to 26-0 and 1 to 20, received per S. S. "KNOWSLEY HALL," due next week.

Large quantities of all classes of Fillets, recognised Makers, Stripp Brushes, Top Flats from 100s. to 130s. &c.

Rates most moderate.

IMPORTANT MILL MACHINERIES FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

10 Ring Frames by Walker and Hacking.
1 Weft Ring Frame by Brooks & Doxey per S. S. "URQUHART," due this week.
3 Pair Weft Mules by Platts, in best working order and condition guaranteed complete, lying in Home packed cases.
3 Pair Taylor Lang's Mules for Warp guaranteed in complete working order.
Milling Machines, Redial Drilling Machines, Lathes, Looms, &c.

Apply to:

Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.,
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The celebrated remedies of the veteran phycisian Dr. B. MUKERJI, B.A., L.M.S., Gold medallist, (Specialist in Diabetes and Hydrocele), late House Surgeon of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital and late Resident Surgeon of the S. N. P. Government Hospital, Calcutta.

DIABETES.

The New Indian Diabetic Pills is the surest, most effective and reliable remedy for Diabetes. It promptly cures great thirst, inordinate urination, decreases the specific gravity, makes the urine free from sugar and albumen and invigorates and rejuvenates the whole system. It has radically cured Rajahs, Zamindars, Judges, Magistrates, etc., whose cases were given up by Doctors and Kavirajas as hopeless. In case of failure price will be refunded. One week's use Rs. 4. Four weeks' Rs. 15 and Six weeks' (complete course), Rs. 20. Postage extra. Booklet sent free. A few names only of our grateful patients: Kumar R. N. Mukerjee Bahadur, son of the Hon'ble Raja P. M. Mukerjee, C.S.I., Zamindar, Bengal; G. C. Roy, Esq., Zamindar, Midnapore; Sant Singh, Esq., E.A.C., President to the Council of Regency, Kalsia State (Punjab); Rev. A. Devasagayam, London Mission, Namakal: M. Nadar, Esq., Vakil, Ambasamudram, etc., etc.

HYDROCELE

"Hydrocele Cure" is the only trustworthy external remedy for Hydrocele, Varicocele, Orchitis, Elephantiasis, etc. By its regular use no trace of the abnormal swelling will be found. It drives out pains and uneasiness, makes the affected part tight and soft and riding, biking and walking a pleasure. It is a natural, scientific and simple treatment which effects a radical cure more rapidly than any other preparation by painful surgical aid. It won't interfere with your work and it can be used with perfect safety and in strict secrecy. Price will be refunded if it fails to effect a cure. Booklet sent free. 2 ounce bottle Rs. 3, Eight ounce bottle (complete course) Rs. 10 only. Postage extra. Names of a few grateful patients: Captain W. Finglan, H. H. the Nizam's Government (Deccan); Charles Nyss, Esq., Muzafferpore; William Hegarty, Esq., Penang, Singapore, M. R. Rly.; N. Seshadri Iyengar, Merchant, Nedamangalam, M. R. Rly.; S. K. Murty, Karun tamkudy, Tanjore, etc., etc.

A. CHATTERJEE & Co., Druggists & Chemists.
Telegrams : REMEDIES. 108/2, Mochua Bazaar Street (E. S.) CALCUTTA.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Girdharlal Ratilal and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Allibhoy Chagla and Co.:—

50 cases Japanese Camphor each 80 tins each tin weighing ¾ lbs. and containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of jawari, bags of bajree, bags of hirda, bags of barley, bags of toor, bags of rice, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of C. P. goods, bundles of coir ropes, boxes of luggage, empty wooden casks, loose iron beams, bales of Hessien cloth, drums of oil, cases of tea, cases of perfumery, loose C. I. ropes, lot of iron scraps, bags of asbestos powder, cases of Oodbati, baskets of bangles, loose iron shaftings, empty gas cylinders, case of thread, bags of sugar, bundles of jogree, bags of sweeping grain, drum of phenule, bundles of coir matting, bale of hemp string, box containing spirit, case of soap, bundles of empty tins, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES UNCALENDERED SHEETINGS OF THE PLANET MILLS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Nensy Madhavji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mathuradas & Co.

5 bales uncalendered sheetings of the Planet Mills No. 1300, 33 yrs., 9½ lbs.

4 bales uncalendered sheetings of the Planet Mills, No. 1500, 33 yrs. 10½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Keshavji Jesang and on account and at the risk of Thucker Runchordas Mathuradas.

15 packages white dhotees W W W W W 8/12 yds. 50 inches (John Pill's).

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND GIN STORE SUPPLIERS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the mortgagee concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor the National Trading Co. at the godowns at 10th Khetwadi Lane, and Main Road the following goods consisting of

60 dozen shuttles Wilsons.
190 dozen shuttles other kind.
35 dozen roller skins.
1 roll sizing Flannel 68'
1 roll sizing flannel 66'.
1 roll roller cloth.
1 roll roller cloth.
1 roll clearer.
4 rolls emery Fillets 1½'.
4 rolls emery Fillets 1'.
1 roll hair belting 5' 515 feet.
1 roll hair belting 4' 410 feet.
19 gross Pickers No. 4.
5 gross Temple Rollers.
9 gross Wire Springs 12 by ¾'.
29 dozen Reeds.
About 17 gross medium bow springs and rollers.
24 dozen Temple Cut Bars.
10 gross Comber Boards, fine quality.
2 gross Fork Holders.
P. shape Buffers 514½ lbs.
7 gross country Pickers No. 4A.
40 gross country Pickers No. 4B.
1 roll cotton rope 2' 520 lbs.
Picking bands Green chrome 112¾ lbs. loose.
3 nungs Asbestos Red Jointing sheets 70 lbs.
5,000 nungs blue Dobby Harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE WAGGON F. P. COTTON.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 2nd June at 4-30 p.m. at the end of New Shed of their Cotton Yard at Colaba:—

Guntakal to Colaba. B. B. & C. I. Rly.
Waggon No. 19506.
1 waggon F. P. Cotton.

The above consignment was burnt in transit.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES SUPERIOR, FINE FANCY WHITE DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 2nd June, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. M. Abdul Aziz and Co., the selling Agents of the Broach Fine Counts Spg. and Wg. Co., Ld. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties of Ahmedabad.

On account and at the risk of Seth Budhalal Daya:—

2 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy white dhotees 8 yds. 46 inches.
11 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy white dhotees, 9 yds. 46 inches.
23 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine fancy white dhotees, 10 yds. 46 inches.
17 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy white dhotees, 11 yds. 46 inches.

On account and at the risk of Seth Mohanlal Chaganlal:—

4 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine Naxi white dhotees, 8 yds. 48 inches.
5 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine Naxi white dhotees, 9 yds. 48 inches.
1 bale 200 pairs superior, fine Naxi white dhotees, 10 yds. 48 inches.
4 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, silk chasam bordered white dhotees, 8 yds. 48 inches.
5 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, silk chasam bordered white dhotees, 9 yds. 48 inches.
1 bale 200 pairs superior, fine, silk chasam bordered white dhotees, 10 yds. 48 inches.
5 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, silk chasam bordered white dhotees, 8 yds. 54 inches.
1 bale 200 pairs superior, fine, silk chasam bordered white dhotees, 9 yds. 54 inches.
4 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, silk chasam bordered white dhotees, 10 yds. 54 inches.
4 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, Naxi white dhotees 8 yards 54 inches.
4 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine Naxi white dhotees 9 yards 54 inches.
2 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine Naxi white dhotees 10 yards 54 inches.
3 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, Naxi white dhotees 8 yards 55 inches.
3 bales each 200 pairs superior, fine, Naxi white dhotees 9 yards 55 inches.
1 bale 200 pairs superior, fine, Naxi white dhotees 10 yards 55 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

On MONDAY, the 2nd June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Manilal Amthalal and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Dosabhoy.

12 cases each 105 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 42.
10 cases each 92 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 13.
10 cases each 105 lbs. Calcutta Tea Lot No. 45.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 2nd June, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Madhavdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Manilal Chotalal.

30 Bales Japanese Grey Shirtings No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES CHADARS OF THE CROWN MILLS.

On MONDAY the 2nd June at 3.30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Multani Asardas Sahebram and on account and at the risk of Seth Devidas Tricumdas.

7 Bales Chadars of the Crown Mills No. 925 1 lb.

AUCTION SALE OF 45 BALES COTTON OLD NANDER.

On MONDAY the 2nd June at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at godown No. 5, Slatee Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Arjan Khimji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Govindji Keshavji of Nander.

45 Bales Cotton Old Nander.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

On WENESDAY, the 4th June, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thucker Dharamsy Morarji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Tajanand Rameshwar (munim of Gulabray Kedarmal.)

5 Bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 99000.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 PACKAGES COLOURED GULABI ENGLISH-MADE GAGRAPATS AND PRINTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th June at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Ruttonsy Kanji and Co. Agents of Messrs. Kanji Dharamsy and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Nathalal Chaganlal and Co.

200 Packages coloured Gulabi English-made Gagrapats and Prints 40 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st May, 1919.

### MODY & CO,

AUCTIONEERS

Medows Street, Fort, opposite New Share Bazaar.

Messrs. MODY and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st day of May, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, near Colaba Station "West View," the following household furniture, comprising of dining table, dining chairs, sideboard, dumb-waiters, Chesterfield suit of sofa, and chairs, drawing room suits, cabinets, silver show case, blackwood furniture, easy chairs, almyrahs, clothes presses, Singer sewing machine, marble washing table with set, Jost fan, table clock with dense, Chubb's safe box on stand, dressing chest of drawers and tables, meat-safe, corner cabinets, glassware, crockery, platedware, table lamps, etc.

Property of R. R. Hill, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 1st day of June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. MODY and Co., will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 1st day of June, 1919, at 2-50 p.m. (S.T.), at Byculla, near Club Road, No. 79, Motlibai Street, household teak and blackwood made-to-order dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, comprising of dining table, dining chairs, dumb-waiter, sideboard, teapoys, cheriwood stands, jar-dineers, carpets, folding carved screen, drawing room rich tapestry lined suit of sofas and chairs, easy chairs, almyrahs, iron and brass double cots with mattresses, dressing chest of drawers and tables, door curtains with rods, writing tables, meatsafe, leather lined suit of sofa and chair, marble top centre table, very rich Benaras and Jodhpur engraved photo-frames, rich brass ornaments, piano stool, vilophone with 45 records, corner cabinets, English rocking chair, bath tub-towel horse, glassware, crockery, dinner set, tentalus, knives, forks, and spoons, etc.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

Property of Alex. Marsello, Esq.

The property of a gentleman—1 Swift double cylinder motor car No. 5893 with tyres, tubes and lamps complete.

AUCTION SALE of Corrugated Iron and Steel Structure (Main Building) and a complete Motor Generating Set at "Alhambra" Cinema Theatre on Sandhurst Road.

Messrs. MODY and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned, on Sandhurst Road, at "Alhambra" Cinema, an iron and steel structure with main supports of iron beams, really strong and well made. The whole structure is capable of being dismounted, transported and re-ereited. The flooring is of stone slabs. The size is 90ft. in length, 50ft. in breadth, and 19ft. in height. One complete motor generating set with marble switch boards. The motor being suitable for 400 V. 3 phase, 50 cycle service, 24 K. W. 110 to 115 V. D. C. Generator both mounted on a common base, and capable of giving service, as a D. C. or A. C. and connected to either of the corrents.

The property is on view.

Condition of sale:—25 per cent. deposits and the balance within two days.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st May 1919.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & CO.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned—

One box contains 48 watches.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Vis-a-vis in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 bay country bred mare, quiet in saddle

1 blea bitton grey arab 3 years, 14 hands quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of Round Head Rivets.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned.

Ex S.S. "City of Rangoon."

N. A. G. 200 Kegs each 112 lbs. 1 by 3/8 round head rivets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of cotton slightly damaged by fire.

On MONDAY, the 2nd June, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, near the Tramway Stables, on account of the concerned:—

23 full pressed bales of Yotmahal machine ginned fine cotton slightly damaged by fire.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Bleaching Powder.

On MONDAY, the 2nd June next, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Ramji Ratilal and Co.:—

About 115 casks each 1 cwt. Bleaching Powder of best Japanese make.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods paid for and cleared from the Godown at Argyle Road within 2 days.

AUCTION SALE of 685 bales of Yarn.

On MONDAY, the 2nd June, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydowni, near the Temple, by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of Mr. Chhabildas Nathubhai:—

200 bales each 400 lbs. Yarn No. 6½s., Helmet Ticket of the Edward Sassoon Mill

300 bales each 400 lbs. No. 16s 3 Chinamen of the Edward Sassoon Mill.

185 bales each 300 lbs. No. 20½s., Red Tie of the Meyer Sassoon Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Ansty Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order. F. P. household furniture, by Devji Cunji, McKenzie, and Roberts, very rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side-board and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, curtain poles, rich engravings, drawing room sofas and chairs, cabinets, ornaments, teapoys, marble top-tables, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, hat-stand, China and coir matting, Jost fan, aluminium utensils, single and double meat-safe, one large iron cooking stove with chimney, rich garde ntubs and pots, etc., etc. The property of J. Knowles Esq., and others.

N. B.—Garden will be sold at 4 p.m.

Cotalogues are ready and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, FRONTING DOONGRI COOLY STREET AND SAMUEL STREET.

Under instructions from the Executors and Trustees of the Estate of the late Mr. Abdoola Hajee Dawood, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and buildings standing thereon, situate on the West side of Doongrey Cooly Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1231, 1231 and 1529, New No. 6973, Old Survey Nos. 153 and 215, and New Survey No. 2807, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment or Municipal Taxes formerly under No. 46, 203 and 204, now under Ward B. Nos. 1331, and 1680, and Street Nos. 466, 470 and 223-27, Doongri and Samuel Street, and containing by admeasurement on the whole three hundred and sixty square yards and which said premises are bounded on the North by the Pydhowni Road, on the South by the property of Manekbai widow of Bhojraj Dawsey, on the East by the public road, called Doongri Street, and on the West by Samuel Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTES.

On THURSDAY, the 5th June, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Colaba Land and Mills Co., Ltd. and by order of Messrs. W. H. Brady, and Co., Ltd. Agents and Managers of the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd. and on account and risk of Mr. Manocklal Chotalal Kothia entering into a contract on 24th February, 1919, with the said Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd. who has failed to fulfil the said contract the following wastes:—

Dropping No. 2 about 80 candies.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and the goods to be removed within three days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 PACKAGES MULLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors for Mr. Gadermul Gumanand, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY the 5th June next sell by Public Auction, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Mulji Jetha Market Dharamrajgully, on account and risk of Messrs. Kanji Kerson the following:—

55 packages of Mulls Nos. 88, 95 and Balloon.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale

AUCTION SALE of the Right to a Lease of a valuable Plot of Municipal Land at Abdul Rehman Street, opposite Alhaibaugh.

Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 16th June, 1919, at 3 p.m., (B.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises.

The right to a lease for 20 years, the vacant piece of land comprising an area of 627 square yards or thereabouts situate on the West side of Abdul Rehman Street at its junction with 3rd Agiary Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation, or to the undersigned.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 22, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, pictures, oleographs, China and Japanese vases, etc., etc. The property of A. L. Clapham, Esq.,

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 31st May, 1919.

### CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of about 1,200 bales of Akola Khangam, Neemuch, Nagpur, Amraoti, Dhamangam and Broach Cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

Under instructions from the Insurance Office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st May, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the open space situate opposite the Sagar Press and Colaba Land Mill at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, the following cotton, burnt by fire in the godown of Messrs. T. Nishimatsu and Co., Ltd:—

About 1,200 bales of Akola Khangam, Neemuch, Nagpur Amraoti, Dhamangam and Broach Cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

N. B:—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the remaining bales of the said godown will be sold on Wednesday the 4th June, 1919 at the abovesaid place

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Electric Fittings, Illuminations Strips, Lamps and Sundry Electrical Accessories, a very large quantity of Old Copper, Brass, Iron, Etc.

Under instructions from the Electric Engineer to Government Public Works Department, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 8th June, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at "Il Palazzo" Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, (opp. Siri Road), a large stock of pendants, brackets, indirect lighting fittings, silk shades, illumination strips, glow lamps, switches, plugs of all sorts lift gears, controllers, auto transformers conduits with bends and accessories overhead line material copper and lead ingots, iron clamps, bolts, nuts, a very large quantity of old copper, brass, iron etc., etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. MANSUKHLAL LAKHMIDAS TO DISSOLVE THE PARTNERSHIP.

On FRIDAY, the 6th June, 1919 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Iron Mart of Messrs. Mansukhlal Lakhmidas at Carnac Bunder, the stock-in-trade of the said Messrs. Mansukhlal Lakhmidas consisting of angle iron, bar iron, hoop iron, round and square bars, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th May, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furniture and sundry articles.

Furniture such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs fancy teapoys, cupboards, etc.:

Hanging lamps, electric table fans.

By order of the office concerned:—

2 cases containing 73 gross hair combs (damaged).

4 bundles wire ropes, 19 by 6 ply and 3 ft. circumference.

9 cases each containing 12 balls Edam cheese.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentioned Insolvents:—

(1) Re:—Essabhoy Lalji Insolvent:—2 safes, writing table, mehta box, bench, chairs, gunny bags, etc.

(2) Re:—Lalji Dhanji Insolvent:—

Two safes, four cases incense, one bale of yarn, ropes, gadlas, takias, mehta box, clock, etc.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the undermentioned deceased persons, the following:—

(1) Re:—Estate of the late Gowindibai alias Mrs. Rodgers.

Cupboard, chairs, tables, bedstead, mattresses, pillows, wearing apparels, blanket, carpet, copper, brass and China pots, phonograph with plates, handles, looking glasses, 6 lights chandelliers, lamps, etc.

Re:—Estate of the late Guljar Lalai.—

Glass door frames, looking glass, pictures in frames, chairs, lanterns, lamps, washing stand, water filters, hair cutting machines, razors, scissors, hair brushes, combs, enamelled cistern pots, wearing apparels, etc.

Re:—The late Mr. John B. Michael:—

2 cases of Kit such as gramophone, oil fan, music box, blankets, books, pictures, wearing apparels, etc.

By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Vithaldas Gulabchand of Kansara Chawl:—

88 bundles of copper sheets of various sizes, marks and weights.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office brougham.

1 rubber-tyred shigram.

1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

Second-hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD HANDSOME FURNITURE, ETC., OF R. N. CLERK, ESQ

On SATURDAY, the 7th June, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at "Engine House" Bungalow in the compound of Victoria Docks, Carnac Bunder, the household handsome furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, side board, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almirahs, wardrobes, clothes hanging and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and writing tables, arm and armless chairs, marble top centre tables, artistic corner cabinets, iron and teakwood cots, mirror back side-board, clothes basket, palm-stands chiffoniers, jardineers, fancy teapoys, reclining sofa, revolving book case, hat-stands towel-horse, flower pots, rich pictures in frames, washhand tables, crockeryware, glassware, etc., etc.

The property of R. N. Clerk, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st May, 1919.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAHS CHIEFS AND CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT NARAYEN DABULKAR ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 15th June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Deed of Mortgage dated 13th April, 1918, made between Sir Vussonji Trikamji of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SUNDAY, the 15th day of June, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell off by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land (together with the messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon) situate at and fronting the Narayen Dabulker Road, Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 30 and 30 and New Nos. 16361-16366, Old Survey No. 26-26-26 and New Survey No. 7218-7219 and bounded on the East by the properties lately belonging to Ramdas Keshavji and Dwarkadas Shamji, on the West by the sea shore, on the North by the property lately belonging to Naranji Dwarkadas Vussonji and on the South partly by the Narayen Dabulker Road, and partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormusji Nowroji Cooper and now belonging to Meherali Fakira and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "D" Ward No. S. 3343 (1) and 3343 (2) and 3344 and Street Nos. I 1A and 2 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N.B.—The property consists of three bungalows and is perfectly suitable for residence of Prinees and Noblemen, besides it commands a beautiful and rare view of the sea side.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st May, 1919.

## 30 STRIPES FOR EASY PURCHASE.

◆

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Oliveira Sub-Inspector Achrekar, charged one Malji Nathoo, having eight previous convictions, with the theft of a silk gold-spangled *sari*, valued at Rs. 100, property of Dwarkadas Virchand, a shop-keeper at Kalbadevi Road.

It appeared that the accused accompanied by another man went to the shop of the complainant under the pretext of buying some silk *saris* and walked away with a *sari* concealed under his arm. A policeman who saw it at once arrested him. The accused was sentenced to receive thirty stripes in jail and to report his place of his residence to the Police.

## OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED.

◆

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Achrekar charged one Ganpat Vishram, with the theft of a purse containing currency notes and cash, from the pocket of Ignatius Machardo who caught the accused red-handed on feeling a jerk in his pocket at Cheera Bazar.

The accused who had five previous convictions pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to receive twenty-five stripes. He was also ordered to report his place of residence to the police for three years.

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING

◆

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 30th May, 1919, was 29 913 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid reading should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the baromete cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's baromete readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

◆

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| | HIGH WATER; | | | | | | LOW WATER; | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | | | Depth on Sill. | | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | | | Depth on Sill. | |
| | May | | h. | m. | ft. | in. | May | | h. | m. | ft. | in. |
| Fri | 30 | | 0 | 4a | 30 | 4 | 30 | m | 5 | 11 | 13 | 7 |
| | | | 11 | 56a | 27 | 11 | | | 6 | 8a | 17 | 8 |
| Sat. | 31 | m | 0 | 50a | 30 | 6 | 31 | m | 5 | 57 | 13 | 8 |
| | Ju'e | | | | | | Ju'e | | 6 | 58a | 17 | 6 |
| Sun. | 1 | m | 0 | 44 | 27 | 8 | 1 | m | 6 | [illegible] | 14 | 8 |
| | | | 1 | 35a | 30 | 9 | | | 7 | 47a | 17 | 7 |
| Mon. | 2 | m | 1 | 33 | 27 | 3 | 2 | m | 7 | 30 | 15 | 3 |
| | | | 2 | 20a | 29 | 5 | | | 8 | 37a | 17 | 1 |
| Tues | 3 | m | 2 | 24 | 26 | 6 | 3 | m | 8 | 8 | 16 | 6 |
| | | | 3 | 5a | 28 | 5 | | | 9 | 32a | 18 | 8 |
| Wed | 4 | m | 3 | 19 | 25 | 8 | 4 | m | 9 | 7 | 17 | 11 |
| | | | 3 | 51a | 27 | 4 | | | 10 | 33a | 18 | 7 |
| Thurs | 5 | m | 4 | 19 | 24 | 11 | 5 | m | 10 | 9 | 19 | 8 |
| | | | 4 | 39a | 26 | 4 | | | 11 | 24 | 18 | 9 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 30 (Friday) | Sunrise | 6h. | 1m | Sunset | 7h | 11m |
| 31 (Saturday) | " | 6h. | 1m | " | 7h | 12m |
| June 1 (Sunday) | " | 6h | 1m | " | 7h | 1 m |
| " 2 (Monday) | " | 6h. | 1m | " | 7h | 12m. |
| " 3 (Tuesday) | " | 6h | 1m | " | 7 | 13 |
| " 4 (Wednesday) | " | 6h. | 1m | | 7 | 18 |
| " 5 (Thursday) | " | 6h. | 1m | | 7h. | 14m |

Phases of the Moon:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon | — | 1d. | 2h. | 34-9 | a.m |
| First Quarter | — | 7d | 6h | 8 8m. | m |
| Full Moon | — | 15d. | 1h | 55-1m. | p.m |
| Last quarter | — | 22d | 4h | 51-1m. | p.m |
| New Moon | — | 30d. | 11h | 0-4m. | p.m |

## FIRST LL. B. EXAMINATION.

◆

### RESULTS DECLARED.

The results of the First LL.B. Examination were declared on Friday at the University Hall. Out of a total of 455 candidates, 5 passed in Division I and 197 passed in Division II. The names of successful candidates are as under:—

*Division I (in order of merit.)*

T S Ananthamurthy, K C Hakim, S R Kaprekar, H B Hingorani, K R Anjaria.

*Division II.*

P V Acharya, M D Ajgaonkar, P V Akolkar, V V Albal, H S Alreja, K G Alurkar, M B Amin, C D Arballi, P J Bahadurji, R N Bamboat, N V Bapat, T S Bapat, V R Bapat, N G Barve, G S Baxi, V M Bengali, S P Bhalerao, B D Bhatt, R N Bhave, G V Bhide, M S Bhide, S S Bhonsle, G R Bindiganavale, J Castelino, H V Chandrasekharayya, S R Chanbal, R R Choulur, I I Chundrigar, R R Cirvante, K A Dalal, D P Dastur, C M Desai, D M Desai, M C Desai, T P Deshmukh, R D Deshpande, V B Deshpande, N G Dev, D S Devdhar, S S Devnani, N B Dharmadhikari, B B Dhru, P S Doshi, G D Engineer, C A Enti, G A Fadnis, N V Gadgil, H V Gadgoli, G G Gadre, R H Gandhi, N V Gangal, M D Gharpure, S R Gharpure, Y K Ghaskadbi, D M Ghate, G M Ghate, K V Godbole, G M Godkhindi, N V Gokhale, Y V Gokhale, N A Golwala, M V Gore, B S Halady, S C Hamsagar, V B Hingorani, D M Hiranandani, S S Jadeja, S J Jahina, N M Jalundhwala, G G Jayakar, P G Jog, G M Joshi, V V Joshi, H K Kakhandiki, R S Kalmadi, V N Kanajam, P K Karandikar, L V Kavishwar, R R Keelakotee, B P Khambatta, M A Khatib, M M Kikani, M G Korwar, V P Kothari, M K Kothurkar, N A Kotwal, G L Kulkarni, G B Kulkarni, R M Kulkarni, V N Kulkarni, P H Kumbhani, H J Lakhia, P B Lele, R S Maddagiri, K W Mahrotri, G N Majmudar, M R Majmudar, K A Malji, I M Mankad, N A Mankad, V T Marathe, F D Masani, L N Mehta, U K Mehta, Y M Mehta, Y A Memon, K V Mudliar, B Muliyil, N H Mutalik, K S Nagarkar, S S Nagarkatti, B G Nene, S A Noorani, V C Pandya, C R Parikh, N D Parikh, N V Parikh, R G Parikh, C M Patel, D M Patel, K V Patel, M T Patel, M S Patel, P B Patel, M S Patil, S K Patwardhan, S A Patwardhan, J G Pereira, P B Pereira, R T Phanse, A A Pirzada, K P Poonegar, K G Potdar, K G Purohit, A M Rahu, V S Rajapuram, N G Rajwade, V V Rajwade, M R Ramanujalu, K Ramchandrachar, R G Rane, R M Rane, H S Rangachar, P K Rede, Y B Rege, B B Rele, S J Relvani, H K Riswadkar, N R Sabnis, P S Sabnis, R V Sabnis, S B Sahasrabudhe, S K Saldanha, V I Sanker, V H Sathaye, M G Sathe, C D Shah, D B Shah, G R Shah, K J Shah, L H Shah, M G Shah, M C Shah, R C Shah, S J Shah, S H Shah, U B Shah, R I Shaikh, M M Shanbhag, S S Shirke, M B Shirolkar, S G Shirvalkar, N D Shrotri, H P Shukla, S R Sirdesai, K V Subbarao, J V Sukthankar, A B Sutaria, R M Tarmaster, K A Thakkar, M Thimmaiya, A T Trivedi, R S I Tumkar, D R Ugrankar, M R Unwala, A S Upadhyaya, K K Vaidya, M D Vaidya, H M Vakil, I U Vakil, N J Vakil, S M Vakil, B R Varia, R Venkataramaiah, G B Virkar, H R Vyas, L B Wani, R V Warerkar.

T S Ananthamurti wins the Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize.

V C Pandya wins the N. V. Dave Scholarship.

## LOCATION OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

◆

The following press note has been issued by the Government of Bombay, dated 27th May, 1919:—

Government have had under consideration the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel and passed in the Legislative Council on March, 21st, 1918. The resolution was a recommendation for the grant of power to selected municipalities in the Presidency to determine the number and location of liquor shops within their limits and was passed by the narrow margin of one vote. Government are unable to accept this recommendation, as they hold that the responsibility for deciding on the number and location of liquor shops within a municipal area is not one that can be reasonably imposed upon or effectively exercised by a municipality. Government at the same time propose to examine the possibilities of still further reducing the number of liquor shops in certain areas, and existing advisory committees will be freely consulted on the point. The ancillary question of location of such shops as must be retained will also be submitted to fresh scrutiny in accordance with the principles laid down by the Excise Committee.

2. In two other directions Government are of opinion that a further advance can be made and instructions are being issued to examine these points also. Advisory committees for rural areas may be formed where such a course seems likely to be useful, and the possibility of reducing the strength of liqour sold in various areas should in the opinion of Government be further examined. Some progress in the latter direction has already been made, but Government as at present advised consider that more rapid progress may be possible and this point will now be investigated.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay 29th May 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | 29 694 | Inch. |
| Temperature of Air | [illegible] | Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | [illegible] | |
| Dew Point | 77 4 | " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0 742 | |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) | 4 4 | |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 92 8 | " |
| Minimum do | 82 8 | " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | W W W N W W N W. | |
| [illegible] Wind | 123 M | |
| Fall of Rain | 0.00 | Inches |
| Total fall during month | 0.00 | " |
| Do. do. year | 0. 1 | " |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th | 0.00 | " |

THE
**BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,**
SOLE AGENTS FOR
DAIMLER ROVER AND FIAT MOTOR CARS
ROVER MOTOR CYCLES.
DAIMLER AND FIAT COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.
LLOYDS MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

Repairs, Accessories, Spare Parts.

Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

Always at your Service
**SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,**
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
and
JEWELLERS.
225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

**SAJAN & Co.**
*FOR*
ROOFING
WHITE GLAZED
FLOORING
MARBLE
**TILES.**
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912.
**MOHANLAL & CO.,**
JEWELLERS.
197. 201 Sk. Memon St.,
BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 1795

LET US SUPPLY YOUR WANTS

We have large stocks of:—Boots and Shoes, Provisions, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, etc., which we supply

AT MODERATE RATES

Come and inspect our goods now. Prompt attention given to up-country orders, which are executed by V. P. P.

**THE BRITISH PROVISION AND GENERAL STORES**
239, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

MARBLE & TILE MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
ENGRAVERS AND SCULPTORS.
ALSO IMPORTERS OF
*Marble Figures, Flower Vases, Fountains Portland Cements, etc., etc.*
MARBLE TILES AND SLABS, WHITE GLAZED AND OTHER TILES ALWAYS IN LARGE STOCKS.

**Motilal Moolchund & Co.**
15, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

**USEFUL BOOKS**
(Sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.)

◆

(1) USEFUL INSTRUCTION.
For all communities in matters religious moral and others. In three Vols., in 166 subjects. Full of moral truths. Price Rs. 7.
(2) BEAUTY AND JOY.
An interesting and instructive novel of Indian Life (original), a moral guide for all communities, of about 950 pages. Price Rs. 1-8.
(3) A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG.
Price As. 2.
(4) GOOD READING.
Of about 200 pages. Price As. 8.
Postage in all extra. All in English.
**MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.**
Pleader, High Court,
DUMAS (near Surat).

GENTLEMEN'S HOT WEATHER CLOTHING.
GOOD SELECTION IN
Silks
Tussores
Drills
Satin Ducks
Hollands
Washing Checks
SUN HELMETS AND UNDERWEAR JUST RECEIVED.
**A. R. DIAS & BROS.**
Tailors, Outfitters, Hosiers and Hatters,
51, Medow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

**ELECTRIC MOTORS**
(A.C. & D.C. 1 to 30 B.H.P.)
*Always in Stock.*
THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,
48, Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY.

**GODREJ'S SAFES**

7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for Savings Banks of India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in July, 1912.

210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor,
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.,
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

A Hugh Fresh Stock of Motor Tyres-Tubes of known Makes, all Accessories, Novelties and Spares ever available at favourable rates.

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Lamington Road, Bombay.
(Telegrams: "Remoworks.")
(Mofussil orders promptly executed.)

Largest Stock in India.
Gems of
Jewellery of
All sorts—Indian & Parisian make
RECORD LOW PRICES.
**M. Nagersheth Sons**
EAST INDIA MERCHANT,
25, Church Gate Street
BOMBAY.
And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

**WANTED AGENTS.**
Gentlemen who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the
**BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED**
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LIBERAL TERMS & EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

**JAL DINSHAW & CO**
ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
*SOLE AGENTS:*
NATIONAL METAL WORKS LTD.

Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.

Gastine is Gasoline economiser, Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patni Building,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FRESH STOCKS OF
**ABBOTS WATER PROOFS**
in different colours and sizes; prices varying from Rs. 39-8 to Rs. 53.

***Also at moderate rates:—***

Shirts, Collars, Beautiful rubber-lined ties, Socks, Straw Hats, English belts and helmets, Sweaters, Singlets, Silk Scarfs, Silk and Cotton Kerchiefs, Ladies' Leather Bags, Battersby Silver Grey Felt Hats, Perfumery, etc., etc.

Up-country orders are executed with utmost care and promptness.

*N.B.—Our shop remains closed on Saturdays.*

**TORCATO JOHN & CO.,**
HIGH CLASS TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
PRAG MAHAL
Dhobi Talao
BOMBAY.

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Saturday*, 31st *May*, 1919.

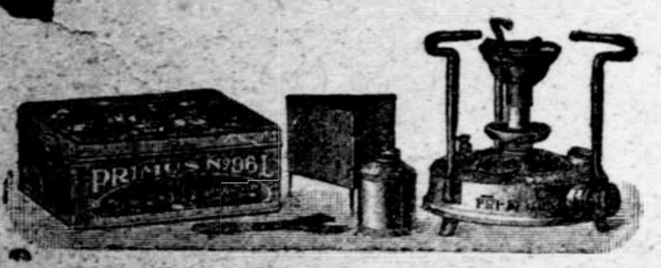
## THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

◆

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Indian Newspaper Company held on Thursday May 29, the following resolution was passed:—

> "Resolved that the "Bombay Chronicle," including the Sunday Edition thereof, be published as soon as possible without any Editorial or other expression of views, and that it should be restricted to the publication of news for the present."

In accordance with this resolution "The Bombay Chronicle" reappears to-day without editorial comments.


**LILLIPUT POCKET STOVE**
**No. 96**
FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, ETC.
Price Rs. 20. Postage Extra.
**All kinds of stoves and parts in stock.**
*CALL AT*
**D. R. WAGLE,**
GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT
near Tram Terminus, Girgaon

**THE ACME MFG. Co.**
Specialists
in the
Manufacture
of Motor
Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Slip-rings; Carburetter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes; Acetylene Generators; Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights; Master Vibrators; Etc., etc., etc.

*Our articles do Credit to us and give*
**SATISFACTION** to the **USERS.**
Our products **Spell-out "Acme"** at every **Turn.**

**The Acme Mfg. Co.,**
Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road,
BOMBAY.

**IF YOU NEED**
High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.
**Furniture for Sale & Hire**
*AT MODERATE RATES.*
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*phone*—2148.

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MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of:—White and Block Marble Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every descriptionfor Floors, Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles, Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.
CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. Address: "FASHION" Bombay.

**COTTON ROPES**
MADE FROM BEST YARN IN ANY THICKNESS AND LENGTH
can be supplied at most favourable rates.
*For particulars apply to:—*
**DESAI BROS.**
Cotton and Yarn Agents,
STATION ROAD, **HUBLI.**

## BOMBAY MARKET.

◆

(Continued from previous page.)

soon as good news of the monsoon is received, it is hoped that merchants will give fresh orders at increased rates.

### GREYS.

In Manchester Grey goods the position has been well maintained owing to light stocks and fair demand. A well-known English Importing Firm, who had bought on their own account about a thousand bales of their standadr cloths, have sold during the week 750 bales of Grey Shirtings in Red Heading as well as in gold heading for May to August delivery to three of the dealers in the market. Although the goods were bought at high prices the rise in the exchange and the firmness of the Manchester Market have helped the firm to make some profits on the transactions and the buyers also hope to gain about twelve annas per piece. Lancashire Grey Drills have not been much in demand at present as Japanese Drills are going instead. But consumers will soon find that although the Japanese cloth feels thicker and smoother, it does not last long after it has been washed, owing the yarns not being well twisted. Grey Jaconets have remained steady. Grey Mulls of low quality have been neglected.

### WHITES.

In White goods all round there has been a better feeling owing to good retail demand. The 26 inches Nainsooks worth from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5 per piece have been the chief attraction and fair sales have been effected at higher rates. 38 inches by 18 yards superior class of Nainsooks worth about Rs. 11 per piece have been scarce. White Mulls have been firm and steady, but the recent enquiry from Madras has subsided. White Shirtings worth from Rs. 13 to Rs. 40 per piece have been in better request and values have improved.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

| **Grey Shirtings—** | Ins. Yds. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Ralli's Fari No. 2.000 | 39×37½/8 | 16 12 0 |
| " " " 100,000 | 45×37½/8 | .... |
| " " No. 33,000 | 45×37½ 8 | 16 12 0 |
| Fleming's No. 1905' | 48×38 | .... |
| Bates' No. 12838' | 41×37½/8 | .... |
| Dewhurst's Rupee No.5 | 39×38½ | 22 0 0 |
| " B.B.B." | 38×38½ | 25 8 0 |
| **Grey Jaconets—** | | |
| Ralli's No. 18 | 45×22 | 10 0 0 |
| " No. 138 | 40×22 | 7 12 0 |
| **Grey Drills—** | | |
| Pepperell "Dragon" | 29×40 | 29 8 0 |
| Ralli's Musjid No.425 | 26×40 | 18 0 0 |
| **White Shirtings—** | | |
| Liepmans' No. 1500 | 32×42 | 30 0 0 |
| H.B.T.C. 40,000 | 36×40 | 38 0 0 |
| H.B.T.C. XXXX | " | 36 0 0 |
| **White Nainsooks—** | | |
| Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090 | 27×18 | 4 14 0 |
| " No. 1900 | 27×18 | 4 6 0 |
| " No.39620T.B | 38×22 | 7 8 0 |
| Graham'sNos.88/8888 | 28×18 | 5 2 0 |
| " " 50 000 | 34×18 | 8 4 0 |
| Greaves'No.8000T.B. | 38×22 | .... |
| Ritchie's3500/4510 5520 | 26×18 | 4 8 0 |
| **White Mulls—** | | |
| Ralli's No. 6 | 41×19 | 10 0 0 |
| " " 60 | 46×19 | 11 0 0 |
| " " 600 | 51×19 | 12 0 0 |
| " " 6000 | 56×19 | 14 12 0 |
| " " 88 | 58×20 | 9 8 0 |
| " " 818 | 39×20 | 9 14 0 |
| Ritchie's No. 975 | 50×18 | .... |
| " " 615 | 50×18 | 9 0 0 |
| " " 66999 | 40×18 | 7 0 0 |
| " " 1260 | 27×18 | 4 2 0 |
| Greaves' No. 5060 | 27×18 | 3 10 0 |
| Graham's No. 850 | 36×18 | 8 8 0 |

## STOCK OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

◆

The list issued by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce indicates a stock of 48,430 bales and 7,136 cases of cotton piece-goods as on the 30th April last, which shows a decrease of 4,053 bales and 721 cases compared with the figures of the previous month. The stock of Cotton Twist and Yarns on the 30th April last stands at 11,654 packages, which shows a decrease of 6,659 packages as compared with the previous month. The imports during April last of cotton piece-goods have been 11,053 packages and of Cotton Twist and Yarns 869 packages.

## JAPANESE CLOTHS.

◆

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

| GREY SHIRTING— | Ins. Yds. | Rs. a. p |
|---|---|---|
| No. 55000 | 44×38 | 18 6 0 |
| No. 100 | " | 21 8 0 |
| No. 200 | " | 21 0 0 |
| No. 2005 | " | 22 0 0 |
| No. 220 | " | .... |
| Nos 2200/2300 | " | .... |
| No. 7200 | " | 18 12 |
| No. 3800 | " | 23 8 |
| No. 4100 | " | 22 8 |
| No. 5100 | " | 23 0 0 |
| No 3000 | 33×38 | .... |
| No. 666 | " | 16 8 0 |
| No. 181 | 33×38 | .... |
| No. 191 | 38×38 | .... |
| GREY SHIRTINGS— | | |
| 9 Dragoons | 36×30 | 16 4 0 |
| "C" Quality | 36×30 | 16 0 0 |
| "Boodh Dev" | 36×30 | .... |
| GREY DRILLS— | | |
| Elephant | 29×40 | 25 0 0 |

per cwt.

## CURRENT BANK RATES.

◆

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| gland | 5 | per cent | April. 5 | 1917 |
| nce | 5 | per cent | Aug. 29 | 1914 |
| many | 5 | per cent | Dec. 23 | 1914 |
| ssia | 6 | per cent | July 28 | 1914 |
| ly | 5 | per cent | Nov. 11 | 1917 |
| herlands | 4½ | per cent | July 1 | 1915 |
| gium | 5 | per cent | Aug. 20 | 1914 |
| tria-Hungary | 5 | per cent | April 10 | 1915 |
| eden | 6½ | per cent | Jan. 31 | 1918 |
| in | 4½ | per cent | Oct. 28 | 1914 |
| ia { Bombay | 6 | per cent | Mar. 27 | 1919 |
| Bengal | 6 | per cent | Mar. 27 | 191 |
| Madras | 7 | per cent | April 8 | 1919 |

## TOCK OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS IN BOMBAY WAREHOUSES.

| the last day of month. | In 1919. | | | In 1918. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Cases. | Totals. | Bales. | Cases. | Totals. |
| Jan. | 54,249 | 9,253 | 63 502 | 3 ,5[illegible] | 9,16[illegible] | 58,712 |
| Feb. | [illegible],851 | 8,507 | 62,501 | 4 [illegible]78 | 17,39[illegible] | 6[illegible],[illegible]70 |
| March | ,483 | 7 0 | 60,340 | 43,096 | 14,645 | 57,741 |
| April | 48,430 | 7,136 | 5[illegible],[illegible]6 | 42 541 | 13,509 | 56, 50 |
| May | | | | 10,074 | 12,780 | 52,8[illegible]4 |
| June | | | | [illegible]8,[illegible] | 12,2[illegible]9 | 55,[illegible]60 |
| July | | | | [illegible],712 | [illegible],672 | [illegible]5.[illegible]28 |
| Aug. | | | | 34 538 | 9 275 | 43 813 |
| Se t. | | | | 38 482 | 8,964 | 47,446 |
| Oct. | | | | 45.772 | 9 384 | 5[illegible],156 |
| Nov. | | | | 51,5[illegible]2 | 9,469 | 60,9[illegible]1 |
| Dec. | | | | 52,81[illegible] | [illegible] | 62,199 |

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

market for jute shares opened steady
prices ruling firm and large business
put through. Towards evening, prices
ed off a little. Coals were practically
cted. In the miscellaneous section T.
hehan and Co., McGinley and Co., Fur-
g Saws and Reliance Fire Brick and
ry were in demand. The following were
losing quotations:—
l Alliance 11-12, Lakurka 73-4, West
ria 12-12, S. L. Jute Anglo-India 322,
land 465, Bally 236, C. D. Baranagore
Belvedere 492, Clive 291, Craig 6 prem,
usie 551, Delta 599, Empire 631, Fort
am 392, Howrah 42, Kamarhatty 843,
narah 714, Lothian 375, Naihati 663,
Div. National 402, New Central 739,
brook 71, Reliance 44-10, Standard 672,
rley 18-6, Miscellaneous Bengal Paper
ngal Brass 18-12, Behar Oil 26/41, Brit-
a Brass 12, Brittannia Biscuits 15, Buxa
t Bye Products 15-8, S. L. Calcutta
s 111, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 32-8,
ating Saw Mills 13-8, Frank Ross 13-12,
ah Oil 49-8, Indian Iron and Steel 23-12
Indian Tanneries 22-4, Jha Jha Cement
S. L. Kuma Dhubi Engineering 53-6,
ley and Co. 11-12, Marshall Sons and
6-8, Orissa Cement 25, F. A. Shoehan
o. 14, Sara Seragunj Railway 8-4, Re-
Fire Brick and Pottery 25, Thorney-
Ld. 10, Tritan Insurance 80, Tittaghur
prefs 90, Tittaghur Paper 390, Govern-
Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted a
-8 to Rs. 69-12 and small lots a
12 to Rs. 70.

OBTA

KABUTO BEER

SOLE AGENTS:
**JEENA & Co.**
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
-6, Old Court House Corner, CALCUTTA.
**Agents Wanted where not Represented.**

**" SCANDINAVIA "**
**M. C. M.**
**COTTON BELTING**
The "PIONEER" of Solid Woven Cotton Belts of British Manufacture.
**Stronger and cheaper than Leather.**
Largely used by Cotton Mills and Industries all over India.
Special reduced rates offered to Mills and Mill Store Suppliers.
**BOMBAY TRADING C**
PYDOWNIE BOMBAY

BREL rinted and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA
i, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

To-day's prices

26.59

NS.

May 27th

| | |
|---|---|
| .. | 13.65 |
| .. | 14.15 |
| .. | 14.40 |
| .. | 15.75 |
| .. | 16.25 |
| .. | 16.50 |
| .. | 16.75 |
| .. | 17.00 |
| .. | 17.25 |

May 26th

| | |
|---|---|
| .. | 21,000 |
| .. | 6,000 |
| .. | 6 000 |
| .. | 32 50 |
| .. | 31.77 |
| " Jan. .. | 31 30 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. .. .. | 34.00 |
| " " Orleans .. .. .. | 32.00 |
| Futures at New Orleans July .. .. .. | 32 28 |
| " " Oct. .. .. .. | 31 03 |
| Fair Ro) Coffee (No. 7 quality).. .. .. | 19¼ |
| Demand Bills .. .. .. | 4 64.00 |
| Silver Commercials Bars .. .. .. | 106¼ |

New York May 28th;

| | |
|---|---|
| Futures at New York July .. .. .. | 31.75 |
| " " Oct. .. .. .. | 30.75 |

Tone :—Favorable cables southern selling

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | .. | .. July-August .. | 53 |
| Fully Good B[illegible]l | .. | .. July .. | 427 |
| Fine Oomras | .. | .. July .. | 488 |
| Good Southerns | .. | .. May-June .. | 525 |
| Good Southerns | .. | .. July August .. | 530 |

## COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

◆

QUOTATIONS, 30TH MAY 1919.

| | | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good M.G Broach | .. | .. | July Augt .. | 546 |
| " " " Bengal | .. | .. | July .. | 423 |
| Fine M G Oomras | .. | .. | July .. | 483 |
| Good " Southerns .. | .. | .. | May-June .. | 524 |
| " " " .. | .. | .. | July-August .. | 524 |

## SPOT QUOTATIONS

◆

| Description. | Super fine. | Fine. | F.G. | Good. | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal .. | Unchanged. | | | | |
| M.G. Sind-Punjab. | | | | | |
| M.G. Oomras No. 3 | | | | | |
| Central Provinces. | | | | | |
| M.G. Broach .. | | | | | |
| M.G. Southerns .. | | | | | |
| Sawgd. Dharwar.. | | | | | |

## STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

◆

**Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns, also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets (including deliveries from Docn-sheds to Railway-sidings.)**

| Description. | | A | B* | C | D | E | Corresponding Stocks on last day April. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Stock on 31st Mar. 1919. | Imports during April 1919. | Stock on 30th April 1919. | Approximate total deliveries during Apr. 1919. | Increase or Decrease of Stock as compared with previous month. | 1918 | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. | 1914. |
| (1) Cotton Piece-goods .. | Bales. | 52,483 | 9,772 | 48,430 | 13,825 | —4,053 | 43,541 | 30,716 | 33,977 | 51,398 | 42,651 |
| (2) Cotton Piece-goods .. | Cases. | 7,857 | 1 281 | 7,136 | 2,002 | —721 | 13,509 | 32,480 | 27,273 | 78,340 | 76,028 |
| (3) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods .. .. | Bales. | 1,450 | 229 | 1,484 | 195 | +34 | 1,055 | 837 | 317 | § 934 | 923 |
| (4) Silk and Woollen Piece-goods .. .. | Cases. | 1,505 | 1,534 | 1,463 | 1,576 | —42 | 956 | 1,629 | 739 | 2,250 | 2,646 |
| (5) Cotton Twist and Yarns° .. .. .. | Packages. | 18,313 | 869 | 11,654 | 7,528 | —6,659 | 8,157 | 7,435 | 7,980 | 7,725 | 9,222 |
| (6) Silk and Woollen Twist and Yarns .. | Packages. | 4,452 | 2,083 | 4,246 | 1 989 | +94 | 2,765 | 2,845 | 2,880 | 2,414 | 2,386 |
| (7) Copper—Braziers .. | Tons. | ‡ 129 | 118 | 91 | 156 | —38 | 551 | 1,642 | 2,966 | 3,874 | 3,465 |
| (8) Yellow Metal—Braziers .. .. .. | Tons. | ‡ 572 | 190 | 493 | 269 | —79 | 221 | 623 | 1,267 | 2,341 | 2,873 |

§Corrected.

*B. Including imports from Japan as follows:—(1) 4,804, (2) 176, (3)—(4) 583, (5) 462, (6) 437, (7) 46, (8) 75.

**N. B.—Approximate Total Deliveries (Column D) are arrived at by adding Colnmn A and Column B and deducting therefrom (Column C). It should be noted however that the figures in Column B are obtained from the Bills of Entry and that the goods which hey represent may not have been actually received in the Docks during the month named. e Total Delivery Figures therefore, while working out correctly in the long run can only considered as approximate in regard to each particular month.**

## RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

◆

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

| Growths. | For week ending 29th May 1919 | Total to date since September 1st. 1918 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1918/19 | 1917/18 |
| | Bales | Bales. | Bales |
| Khandesh .. .. | 4 563 | 172 017 | 170,319 |
| Central India .. .. | 4 747 | 134 672 | 64,205 |
| Barsee and Nugger .. | 1,447 | 84,463 | 62 928 |
| Hyderabad Gaorani .. | 2 797 | 84,577 | 26,873 |
| Berar .. .. | 12 897 | 368 413 | 243 133 |
| Central Provinces .. | 4,457 | 179 015 | 50 087 |
| Total Oomras.. | 30,908 | 1,023 137 | 617,525 |
| Dhollera .. .. | 2,952 | 44 3[illegible]0 | 208 [illegible]2 |
| Broach .. .. | 2,640 | 189,385 | 178 151 |
| Compta and Dharwar .. | 3,886 | 80 188 | 117 834 |
| Westerns-Northerns .. | 3,666 | 54,606 | 89 809 |
| Bengals { N.W. Provinces | 447 | 76 [illegible]81 | 135 032 |
| Bengals { Rajputans .. | 1,702 | [illegible]3 346 | 42 [illegible]63 |
| Sind, Punjab .. .. | 7 361 | 380 992 | 280 [illegible]3 |
| Cocanada .. .. | 86 | 7,135 | 18,[illegible]62 |
| Persian .. .. | 3 | 2,281 | 551 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia .. | 1 740 | 49 238 | 35,225 |
| American .. .. | Nil | 2 281 | 551 |
| Egyptian .. .. | Nil | 121 | Nil |
| Other sorts .. .. | 70 | 10,026 | 14,660 |
| Total .. | 55,456 | 1,953 601 | 1,738,914 |

## WHEAT AND SEEDS.

◆

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 30th 6-0 p. m

| Ready | Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p. | Rail Delivery Rs as p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi 70-30 .. | .. | NIL |
| " Cawnpore 70-30 | .. | |
| " Karachi Bangla .. | .. | |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .. | .. | |
| " " Cawnpore | .. | |
| " Yellow Cawnpore | .. | |
| Linseed Brown Bold .. | .. | |
| " " Thin .. | .. | |
| Teelseed White 85-15 .. | .. | |
| " Gajar 75-25 .. | .. | |
| " Black .. | .. | |
| " Gajar 50-50 .. | .. | |
| Poppyseed, White .. | .. | |
| Groundnuts .. | .. | |
| Barley .. | .. | |
| Mowraseed .. | .. | |
| Castorseed .. | .. | |

## BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

◆

Bombay, May 30th

| | Rate per lb. Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|
| Davids No. 10 .. .. .. .. | 1 0 4 |
| Shapurji No. 10 .. .. .. .. | 0 15 4 |
| Gurimbhai No. 12½ .. .. .. .. | 0 15 6 |
| Light Houses No. 6½ .. .. .. .. | 0 13 0 |

## BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

◆

Bombay, May 30th

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic .. .. .. .. | 1 7 31/32 |
| Bank Demand .. .. .. .. | 1 8 1/32 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m/s .. .. .. | 1 8 3/8 |
| Fcs. Demand .. .. .. .. | 240 |
| American Dollars .. .. .. .. | 260½ |
| Hongkong .. .. .. .. | 214 |
| Shanghai .. .. .. .. | 318½ |
| Japan .. .. .. .. | 130 |
| Singapore .. .. .. .. | 142 |

Market Quiet.

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

◆

Bombay, May 30.

### BULLION.

Bar Gold is steady with a fair demand. Bar Gold, Rs. 32-14-0.

### EXCHANGE.

The market is steady. Banks are buying export bills against cover only.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 240.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 265.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 130-8.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 125-4.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 214.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 318/8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 142.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 260/8.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947, 94.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

### SHARES.

Considerable activity has characterised the Share Market in almost all sections and large transactions have been registered at steady advances.

Cotton mill shares have played the leading role in the present activity and large blocks of many prominent mills have changed hands at hardening rates. The Tata and Currimbhoy groups, Kohinoors, Swans and Finlays have been liberally patronised. The only unsavoury element in the group of mill scrips has been Simplex's which has experienced a sharp decline, particularly during the last few days, the price having dropped Rs. 100 on the report that this company's accounts for the past year reveal a heavy loss. On Wednesday these shares slumped away to Rs. 600, but a slight recovery took place subsequently.

The situation of the textile industry which a few weeks ago appeared otherwise than heartening, has once again been in a cheerful state. Owing to the boycott of Japanese goods in China a sudden demand has sprung up for yarns in the China markets with the result that extensive transactions to the tune of 25,000 bales have been recorded for deliveries extending uptil December next at rates which leave a handsome margin to spinners. There has also been a remarkable improvement in cloth in the face of the adverse influence of the rise in sterling exchange, and many mills have succeeded in selling their cloth output on a large scale at highly remunerative rates.

In fact both the spinning and weaving section of our staple industry have once again reverted to their former flourish state, justifying the present buoyancy in mill shares. The only thing now to be devoutly wished for is a timely and proper break of the monsoon and this eventuating, we may look forward with confidence to a maintenance of the present animation.

The miscellaneous list of securities has for some time past continued to draw the gaze of both speculators and investors. Among these may be specially mentioned Bank shares in which quite a brisk business has been daily passing; there being free investors at every stage of the market. The Tata Industrial Bank shares, which, a little while ago, monopolised attention have been rather quiescent and their place taken by Bank of India shares which have rapidly risen from the neighbourhood of Rs. 100 to Rs. 140. This is one of the securities that appear to appeal to buyers as sound and profitable investment. Bank of Bombay shares have likewise been in active request, being now quoted in the vicinity of Rs. 2,000 owing to the rumour that the three Presidency banks are likely to be amalgamated into the State Bank.

Barring Tata Iron and Steels which have been a somewhat dormant market there has been a deal of activity in practically all industrial concerns; and investors are coming forward unreservedly. Cements have been keenly sought for; and Katnis, Bundis and Indian Cements mark a considerable advance in values.

There has been a remarkable growth of industrial activity in India and both Bombay and Calcutta seem to be vieing with each other in the inception of new and hitherto unknown industrial projects.

Among these new enterprises may be noticed the Tata Prudential Assurance company and the Jupiter General Assurance Co. The capital of both these companies has been already oversubscribed and investors are all keenness to buy shares in both these companies which has a reputed and experienced directorate. Having regard to the growth of industry and the potentialities of foreign trade as also to the keener appreciation of life insurance as a means of provision for old age and against death there is no doubt that a very wide scope exists for business in marine fire and life insurance, now that the German competition has been eliminated; and we can confidently rely on the future of these new enterprises.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,350, Swan 775, Simplex 625, Shapoorji 135, Madhowji 2,312-8, Luxmi Cotton 1,800, Kohinoor 1,430, Currimbhoy 447-8, Kastoorchand 1,185, Finlay 615, Fazulbhoy 837-8, David 620, Crescent 258¾, Colaba 1,810, Century 475, By. Cotton 650, By. Dyeing 1,555, Bundi 59, Cen. mining 43, Katni Ord. 360, Katni Defd. 1,880, Tata New Defd. 585p, Tata Ord. Defd. 1,277-8, Tata Ord. 257-8, Shivrajpur 47, Alcocks 820, By. Burma 977-8, Bt. Burma Petro: 20, By. Tramway 742-8, By. Steam 420, Tata Hydro: 1,400, Tata Bank 32-12, Tata Oil 242-8 pr.

### FINANCE.

Money market is steady. The banks are taking short deposits between 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent. The bank rates are unchanged.

## PIECE-GOODS.

◆

Bombay, May 30.

The Cloth Market has remained firm and steady during the past week. The feature of interest has been the increased retail inquiry for all classes of cloths, which has strengthened the hands of sellers. Rupee rates have consequently been raised to some extent. Some buying is expected shortly for the "Ramzan-Id" which falls on the 30th of June. The up-country markets are said to be bare of stocks and replenishment of supplies will have to be made sooner or later. Buyers seem to have recently put off purchases owing to the unrest prevailing in some of the districts coupled with the sentimental effect produced by the talk of Swadeshi movement and the rise in the rate of exchange. But as the American Cotton Market has firmed up and the Manchester Cloth Market is getting stronger day by day, some confidence has gradually been restored, and more attention is being given to business. As stocks of some well-known marks are light, sellers have been showing a firm front to buyers, who are obliged to give way lest they may be shut out. The tendency seems to be for higher rates, as sellers are trying their best to minimize the loss on recent arrivals of goods invoiced at high prices.

The Manchester Market has been firm and very little fresh forward business has resulted owing to the rise in quotations. Makers are in a much stronger position than two months ago, as Calcutta, China and other markets have placed extensive contracts. As

(Continued on next page.)

## INDIAN REFORMS BILL.

◆

### INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT.

### SECOND READING FIXED FOR NEXT THURSDAY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 30.

Intimation has been received that the Reforms Bill has been presented to the House of Commons by the Secretary of State, on behalf of His Majesty's Government. The names of Messrs. Chamberlain and Fisher appear on the back of the Bill as supporters. The Bill has been published and its second reading is fixed for next Thursday.

## SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

◆

### ALLEGED INTERFERENCE WITH TRADING RIGHTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., May 30.

In the House of Commons at question time Col. Amery stated that the Bill before the South African Assembly did not interfere with the existing trading rights of Indians. He understood that it concerned the evasion of existing legislation in regard to ownership of property. He had communicated with Lord Buxton and so far as he was informed there was nothing in the Bill which would justify his approaching the Union Government in the matter. He understood that the rights of land ownership hitherto acquired by Indian companies were not interfered with.

## AMIR'S REQUEST FOR CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

◆

### HOME GOVERNMENT CRITICISED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., May 30.

"The Times" and the "Westminster Gazette" criticise Government for holding up for ten days the news of the Amir's request for cessation of hostilities. The "Westminster" demands an explanation and points out that the announcement would have done good at home and in Paris and would have relieved the anxiety of the relatives of soldiers in India.

## CAPT. RAJA SIR HARISINGH.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., May 30.

The King to-day received Captain Raja Sir Harisingh of Kashmir.

## MILITARY OFFICERS AND PUNJAB DISTURBANCES.

◆

### SIR MICHAEL'S GRATEFUL TRIBUTE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 29.

The following special Divisional Order was issued by Major-General Beynon, Commanding, 16th (Indian) Division:—Sir Michael O'Dwyer, on relinquishing his office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab desires me to convey to all the troops of the 16th (Indian) Division, Amballa and Multan Brigades, the thanks of the Civil Government for the very effective measures taken to secure safety during the recent disturbances. The prompt measures taken by Brigadier-General Clarke, Commanding, 3rd Brigade, Brigadier Southey, Commanding, 44th Brigade, Brigadier General Dyer, Commanding 45th, Brigade, Major General Hendley, Commanding, Amballa Brigade and Brigadier General Miles, Commanding, Multan Brigade, had an immediate effect in limiting the area of the disorder and impressing the people with the efficiency of the military arrangements. The admirable behaviour of the troops, both British and Indian, often in most trying conditions, has been a most satisfactory feature, while complete co-operation between the military and the civil authorities had a potent effect in suppressing the disturbances and restoring order.

His Honour wishes to add a special word of commendation for the tact and judgment with which Lieutenant-Colonel F. Johnson, 2/6th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, carried his difficult task as Officer Commanding, Lahore (Civil) area.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS COVENANT.

◆

### ATTACKED IN U. S. SENATE.

### WILSON'S ALLEGED BREACH OF FAITH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May, 24.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. May, 30.

Washington, May, 23rd.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Sherman opened an attack on the Government of the League of Nations which he denounced as a "revolutionary attempt to establish a parliament of nations controlled by an oligarchy." Mr. Sherman moved that the League Covenant should be separated from the Peace Treaty when the latter was submitted to the Senate for ratification.

Mr. Sherman accused President Wilson of breaking faith with China, Poland and Italy and of yielding to Great Britain. He declared that the League reduced the United States to a vassal state.

Mr. Johnson (California) asked that the complete text of the Peace Treaty should be furnished to the Senate.

## GERMANY AND REPARATION.

◆

### RETRIBUTION FOR DESTROYING FRENCH MINES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May, 25.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. May, 30.

Paris.—Count. Rantzau in a note to the Allies declares that it is impossible for Germany fifteen years hence to pay gold for the Saar coal-mines and consequently suggests various other forms of reparation.

In his reply M. Clemenceau states that this particular form of reparation was chosen because it was felt that the destruction of French mines was an act demanding exemplary retribution. The Allies are therefore, not prepared to agree to an alternative scheme. They propose to substitute for the last paragraph of the clause dealing with this point the following:—The obligation of Germany to make such a payment shall be taken into account by the Reparation Commission and for the purpose of this payment Germany may create a prior charge upon her assets or revenues upon such detailed terms as shall be agreed to by the Reparation Commission. If nevertheless, Germany after a period of one year from the date on which payment becomes due shall not have effected the said payment, the Reparation Commission shall do so in accordance with such instructions as may be given by the League of Nations and if necessary by liquidating that portion of mines in question.

## COUNT RANTZAU RETURNS TO VERSAILLES.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 30.

Paris.—Count Brockdorff Rantzau with the German delegation has returned to Versailles.

## EMIGRANT BOAT ATTACKED WITH CHOLERA.

◆

### ITS RETURN TO MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 29.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Bharata carrying emigrant coolies to the Federated Malay States left Madras on Saturday, but had to put back after having gone as far as Negapatam owing to the outbreak of cholera on board. On Sunday morning the disease broke out among the coolies who numbered about 15,0[illegible] and a few cases proved fatal. The Port Authorities, hearing of this, refused the vessel to come inside the port, where more coolies were waiting to embark. The steamer, accordingly, returned to Madras on Monday morning, as it was impossible to proceed on her voyage with cholera patients on board. As soon as the vessel arrived in Madras, the Health Officer of the Corporation of Madras, Emigration Agent of the F. M. States and the police took all the necessary precautions and those suffering from cholera were removed to the Isolation Hospital at Washermanpet, while the healthy coolies were sent to Avadi by a special train where there is the Emigration Depot. So far, there had been seven or eight deaths among the coolies. The steamer was also carrying first and second class passengers, but the disease did not attack them. After the coolies had been disembarked the vessel was thoroughly fumigated and has since left for Negapatam *en route* to Malay States.

## BLOCKADE OF HUNGARY.

◆

### CONDITIONS OF SUSPENSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May, 26.
Recd. 4-50 p.m. May, 30.

A communique from Paris states that the Allied and the Associated Governments have decided to suspend the blockade of Hungary directly a Government affording the assurance of settled conditions is installed there.

## ANTI-ANNEXATION DEMONSTRATIONS IN HAGUE.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 27.

Hague, May 25.—Big anti-annexation demonstrations were held here today in the presence of the Queen the Prince Consort, Queen Mother, Princess Juliana and the premier. The representatives of Zeeland-in-Flanders and Limburg made speeches expressing the determination of inhabitants of these provinces to remain Dutch.

## VICTORY OF ITALY.

◆

### ABYSSINIA'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 27.

Rome.—The Abyssinian mission has arrived here to congratulate the King on the victory of Italy. The mission was received at the station by the representatives of the Foreign Office.

## TRANS-ANTLANTIC FLIGHT.

◆

### HOW MR HAWKER'S MACHINE FAILED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May, 26.
Recd. 4-50 p.m. May, 30.

The "Daily Mail" has received the following from Mr. Hawker:—"The machine stopped owing to a water filter in the feed-pipe from radiator to water-pump being filled with refuse and a solder etcetera shaking loose. It was not the fault of the motor which was perfect from start to finish. We had no trouble in landing in the sea and were in water ninety minutes."

## WORLD'S BIGGEST TRIPLANE WRECKED.

◆

### ON A TRIAL TRIP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May, 26.
Recd. 4-50 p.m. May, 30.

The Tarrant Triplane, the biggest in the world, of three thousand horse power, has been wrecked on a trial trip at Farnborough owing to failure to rise. One pilot was killed and another seriously injured.

## LOUDON APPOINTED MINISTER IN PARIS.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.

Hague.—The Ex-Foreign Minister Loudon has been appointed Minister in Paris.

## A STUDY OF AFGHAN GENERALS.

◆

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 29.

The Associated Press special correspondent wires through Peshawar on the 29th: In these days of the psychology of military studies, the following facts about Afghan Generals are not without interest:—Of Saleh Mohamad, Commander-in-Chief, who also commands the Khyber Front, enough already has been written, but less is generally known about Nadir Khan, commanding in Khost, and Abdul Kaddas, commanding at Kandahar. The former is a wealthy man owing a great deal of property in Khost and elsewhere. He accompanied the late Amir during his visit to India and attested attention by his prodigal expenditure of money. He professes to regard Afghan methodsd as barbarous and apes the ways and style of Persian gentlemen. He has expensive tastes in clothes. In character, he is said to be volatile and erratic. He has, in spite of affection of boredom, a great deal of energy. His vanity particularly about his looks is extraordinary. He knows very little about soldering, having spent most of his time about the court, but he has sometimes read tactics with the Turkish Colonel Sadi. The other General Abdul Kaddas is a very different type of man. To begin with, he is very old, over eighty years of age. He served under Ghu'am Hyder in the Kafiristan campaign and possibly in the last Afghan war. So he knows a little more about religion and has the support of *mullahs*. In fact, counting on this support he has always been a nuisance at the court. It is believed that he has been sent to Kandhar to get him out of the way. His growing infirmity largely discounts any influence he might have had upon the war.

## ESTHONIANS CAPTURE GATCHINA.

◆

### BOLSHEVIST GOVT'S PLIGHT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 30.

Reports from Scandinavia state that the Esthonians have captured Gatchina. The Bolshevists have 3,550 troops on the southern front. They have arrested many prominent bourgeois in all big towns who will be executed, if the Soviet troops meet a serious reverse.

The Bolshevist Government contemplates going to Ukraine if defeated. Some Commissary departments have already gone to Kharkoff and Poltava.

A cholera epidemic has reappeared in Petrograd, while typhoid is raging in Moscow.

## BRITISH ADVANCE ON MEDVYEJAGORA.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 30.

Kem, May 23.—The British advance on and the capture of Medvyejagora in which our casualties were two wounded was held up owing to the destruction of railways and bridges. A captured order directed that the place must be held to the last.

The Bolshevists continue to offer the weakest resistance. They appear undecided about making serious defence. The Russians are rejoining in large numbers.

Admiral Koltchak is expected to reach Viatka by July 7th and shortly afterwards he will be in touch with Archangel, after which the capture of Moscow and Petrograd need only be a question of a few weeks.

## ANGLO-DUTCH PLANTATIONS IN JAVA.

◆

### PURCHASE BY DUTCH INDIES GOVT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 26.

Commenting on the purchase by the Dutch Indies Government for 1,400,000 sterling of a part of the lands of the Anglo-Dutch Plantations Company in Java, the newspaper "Financier" says that the British share-holders have been treated very fairly assuming that the expropriation is necessary in the interests of the state while the Government will benefit equally with the shareholders because the company has immensely improved the property.

## EXPULSION OF GRAND-DUKE BORIS FROM FRANCE.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 30.

Paris.—The Grand-Duke Boris, nephew of the ex-Tsar, has been expelled from France and is not allowed to enter Spain. It is stated that his expulsion is not due to political reasons.

## CASSANDRA STRIKES ICEBERG.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May, 26.
Recd. 4-50 p.m. May, 30.

St. Johns.—The Donaldson Liner "Cassandra" of 8,000 tons struck an iceberg 160 miles from Cape Race. She is badly damaged and is proceeding to St. Johns.

Later.

St. Johns.—The "Cassandra" has arrived with a hole in the hull caused by low-lying iceberg. There are four hundred passengers on board, all well.

## MR. HARKISHEN LAL'S CASE.

◆

### EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 29.

The examination of witnesses for the defence in the case against Messrs. Harkishen Lal, Dunichand, and others commenced today (Thursday). Among the witnesses examined to-day, were the Hon. Mr. Fazli Hussain, Bar.-at-Law, Dr. Khalifa Shujaunddin, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. Syed Hussain, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. Pir Tajuddin, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. Dharam Chand, pleader, Mr. Drummond, General Manager, Electric Supply Co., and Mr. Hare, Manager, Punjab Cotton Press Co.

## NEW EGYPTIAN CABINET.

◆

### FORMED BY SAID PASHA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 30.

According to a Cairo message Mahomed Said Pasha, a former Premier, has formed a new Cabinet.

## HIGH PRICES IN CALCUTTA.

◆

### SUGGESTION OF MARKETS SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May, 29.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the Commissioners considered the following resolution of the Markets Special Committee held yesterday:—

That in view of the urgency of the matter the Committee are of opinion that a special resolution should be introduced by their president at to-morrow's meeting of the Corporation representing to the Government of India through the Government of Bengal the difficulty of the situation and suggesting for their consideration whether by the complete prohibition of extra provincial or maritime exports or by the commandeering of stocks or by any other means the present alarming wholesale prices for rice in the city of Calcutta cannot be reduced; (2) that as regards retail prices figures submitted do not point to any profiteering, but the Committee are of opinion that further special investigation should be made by the Corporation officers before this position is accepted."

Mr. Hyness in moving the adoption of the above resolution said that the bulk of the population of Calcutta had an income of less than Rs. 15 and these people were suffering more than others. The situation was very urgent and they should urge the matter upon the consideration of the Government.

The matter was under consideration when the meeting adjourned.

## MR. TILAK'S SERVICES.

◆

### APPRECIATION MEETING.

A public meeting will be held in Shantaram's Chawl, to-day, at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), to appreciate the services rendered by Lok. Tilak at present in England to India. Mahatma Gandhi will preside and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, S. M. Pranjpe, Khadilkar, Gangadharrao Deshpande and others, will address the meeting.

## A TRAMWAY MAN'S WRATH

◆

### RS 100 FOR BELABOURING CARTDRIVER

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Sawant charged Azizuddin Khutbuddin, tram-driver No. 64, with causing a grievous hurt to Ilia Satwa, a cartman.

It was alleged that several carts loaded with coton were coming towards Bori Bunder from Bazargate Street. The complainant's cart came last and while it was about to cross the tram-lines the accused who was driving a tram-car, suddenly jumped out of his car, pulled the complainant off the cart, kicked him and belaboured him severely. In the meanwhile the bullocks got restless and began to move on while a wheel of the cart passed over the complainant's hand and injured him severely. A policeman who was present there arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he was a new man in Bombay and that he was only a month in the Tramway Company's service. So, he prayed for mercy. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine if recovered, Rs. 50 to go to the complainant by way of compensation.

## CITY'S MORTALITY

◆

### 195 ON THURSDAY.

The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay, on Thursday, was 195. Small-pox registered 10 attacks and 3 deaths, and plague 7 attacks and 2 deaths

## MILL ASSISTANT ASSAULTED BY UNKNOWN PERSON.

◆

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Some excitement was caused on Tuesday at the Wellington Jute Mills, Rishra, when it became known that a European mill assistant and a mill sirdar had been attacked and wounded by an unknown assailant. It appears that on Tuesday morning, Mr. Grey was attacked from behind with a straw-cutting instrument and he received injuries on his back and wrist. His assailant ran away, leaving the weapon behind.

A similar assault was made upon Narayan, a sirdar, who was removed to the Serampore hospital, where his dying declaration was recorded.

Mr. Grey was also sent to the hospital. The police are making vigorous enquiries, but, so far, no arrests have been made.

## EMPIRE DAY IN LONDON.

◆

### WAR SERVICES OF DOMINIONS.

### ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 30.

The principal ceremony in connection with the observance of Empire Day which is the centenary of Queen Victoria's birth has been the memorial service in Westminster Abbey for the officers and men of the overseas naval and military forces, who fell during the war and thanksgiving for the victorious conclusion.

His Majesty King George V in the uniform of a Field-Marshal, Queen Mary, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught and other members of the Royal Family were in the crowded congregation, which also included the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary for War, Vice-Admiral Wemyss, Sir William Birdwood, Colonel Currie, General Byng and other distinguished naval and military authorities, also Premier Massey, High Commissioners Perley and Schreiner and other overseas representatives and members of military contingents. The Guards Band played.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in the course of an address eloquently dwelt on the war assistance rendered by the Dominions and the Colonies to the Motherland. He said that thousands of stalwart men who in the springtime of their radiant manhood had been our glory and hope for coming years on the fertile plains or mountain slopes of Canada or the vast lands under the Southern Cross unflinchingly laid down their lives, that the world might be a better world and secured against high-handed wrong.

The Archbishop uttered the stirring cry:—"Let no men say henceforth that the colonies—the dominions of these later years—have no history. When men tell in the centuries to come of Gallipoli, Vimy Ridge, Viliers-Bretonneux and Ypres it will be for indomitable prowess and selfless devotion of the men of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland that they again and yet again thank God."

The Service concluded with the Recessional National Anthem, the Last Post and Reveille. Their Majesties subsequently attended a concert in Hyde Park by the imperial choir of ten thousand voices and the massed Guards Bands under the conductorship of Doctor Charles Harriss. In the evening a thanksgiving service was held in St. Paul's, whither the Boys Brigades, the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides marched past the Duchess of Argyll who was supported by the leading overseas Generals at the saluting-base outside the Cathedral where sixty-four flags of the Empire were grouped.

LATER.

The great moment in the Empire Day celebration was when the crowd of a quarter of a million in Hyde Park sang, "God Save the King."

There was subsequently a wonderful spontaneous manifestation of loyalty when the choir had concluded the programme of hymns, the national songs of Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

An insistent demand for the King arose from the crowd and when His Majesty mounted the conductors' rostrum and acknowledged the greetings the multitude sang, "For he's a jolly good fellow."

## HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

◆

### POONA SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 30.

The seventh annual gathering of the Bharat Itihasa Sanshodhak Mandal, Poona, began with the opening ceremony of the left wing of the Mandal's building by Shrimanta Baba Saheb Panta Sachiva Yuvaraj of Bhor, at 7-30 a.m., to-day. Researchers and members from different places, also distinguished guests, attended. The proceedings commenced with Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya's speech introducing the Baba Saheb and requesting him to open the building. Shrimanta Baba Saheb reviewed in detail the growth of historical research and urgently pressed the necessity of carrying on such work with insistant appeals to the scions of historical families from the prince to the peasant to come forward with papers and money.

The secretary's annual report showing satisfactory progress was put to the meeting and passed. About 50 new members were enrolled on the spot including the Chief of Aundh, (Patron), the Chief of Phaltan, Sakharampanta Phadke of Kalyan and Prof. Sen of Calcutta. The President announced a gift of valuable seven hundred Sanskrit and Prakrita manuscripts by Sardar Chandrachuda and Sardar Mehendale's gift of valuable library, of 300 manuscripts towards the preparation of history of the Purandare by Shrimanta Balaesheb Purandare.

The building was formally declared open. The papers about Balaji Vishwanath's handwriting and Pantaji, Gopinath, etc., were read. The morning session terminated with thanks to Shrimanta Baba Saheb and the guests, after the distribution of "pan-supari."

# HISTORY IN THE MAKING.

## MR. NORTON ON THE SITUATION.

( FROM THE "LOOKER-ON." )

When I am sitting ensconed metaphorically in an armchair reviewing my past, to-day is writing history rapidly across the face of India—history in the making of which, if I live, I shall have to take my share. I drop therefore what has been, to touch upon the things that are. For the political position of to-day, England is primarily responsible, and, in the second degree, the Congress. India is inheriting the legacy of England's statesmanlike tuition, trained and tended by those who for the most part are dead. I will not say there are no wise heads among the present Indian leaders of people; but I venture to affirm that the wisest have been removed. The opinion will be unpopular, and I see myself converted into a target for expostulation, redicule and abuse. But none of these things hurts. Time softens all acerbities, and death removes the sting from obloquy. What matters denunciation if the truth be recognised.

### His Debt to India.

I owe this country much,—more than I can ever repay. I owe it many warm friendships, unabated trust in my professional merits, uninterrupted good health, a modest provision against the time when I can work no more, every gift, save one, that men's free votes can accord, from a Municipal Commissionership to election to the Viceroy's Council,—and I owe it to the truth. I have no axes to grind, no disappointments to avenge no suppressions to deplore. To the best of my abilities I have helped my Indian fellow-citizens in the past, to reach their present political status and, if evolution has been slow, it assuredly has been sure and progressive. Certain as I am that the future has the greatest gifts to offer, I am anxious that my Indian friends should be ripe for their reception, and by self-mastery and self-respect earn recognition of their capacity for still greater powers. In this view I am not deterred by criticism of a possibly unfriendly character. Even a whetstone has its uses.

### "Look Honestly at Facts."

Let us look honestly at the facts. A Parliamentary declaration by the Secretary of State for India promised a new extension of the political status of educated Indians. Mr. Montagu visited this country, and, with the Viceroy, collected a large quantity of opinion from very diverse quarters upon their Schemes. Even if the proposals in their published shape do not fulfil all the aspirations of the most insistant, honesty compels the admission that they outline a very substantial measure of reform, and evidence a remarkable and very generous advance. If they fall short of Home Rule, as that phrase is now understood in the Radical camp, they betoken a sincere appreciation of the necessity for progress, a liberal admission of the claims of all who support the trend towards ultimate self-government, and a genuine desire to establish a training ground wherein experience shall ripen and knowledge establish the capacity upon which to found later a further progress. Whatever the opposition may be in India, it is unequivocally clear that England has no wish to obliterate or forget the teachings of the past,—that her statesmen are resolute in their loyalty to the pledges of those who defined her attitude to be that of a kindly tutor to her pupil ever looking with steadfast eyes, through doubt and difficulty and the prejudice of men to the time when education triumphing over all obstacles, shall have invested India with complete capacity to rule herself. In the answer to the question whether that hour has struck, I see the solution to much of the present problem with its bitterness and recriminations. I have answered it for myself. Can there be any answer but one? Hope and ambition blind the best of us at times to our own shortcomings. And to these inspiring but unreliable impulses I add the feeling of dissatisfaction with, amounting, amongst many, to personal dislike of, the Englishman in India, examples of the lamentable growth of which I receive daily testimony in my wanderings through the country.

### The Changed Conditions.

I understand in some measure, if I regret, the latent hostility which lies embodied in the demand for the whole loaf, or nothing. Let us be true to the facts. No good can come of hiding or denying truth. I have lived in India for forty years; my profession has brought me into touch with the scattered units of the educated masses—certainly more close and confidential than that accorded to the official Englishman, and, probably, more intimate than that enjoyed by the non-official Englishman. The process of enlightenment has been altogether flattering, but I never sought to evade its results, or to discount its value. The old feeling of personal regard for the Englishman is dead. The intimacies and the trust of the seventies are no longer possible. The growing rivalries in the fight for life, in the jostling for success, are accountable for the changed conditions, but, partly also, the arrogance of racial superiority; which, as the years have rolled by, have embittered social relations and aroused resentments not limited to the suspension of genuine social courtesies. The Englishman cannot be held blameless for this awakening of ill-will. It was bound to come with the recognition of the Indian that man for man he was rapidly pushing forward and establishing his claim to intellectual equality with the human article from Home; but it would not have developed so rapidly, nor into channels mortised with racial resentment, if the Englishman in India had been less reluctant to admit, that, if the theory of his established church be true, the same Divine hand has fashioned the black man and the white. Indians still recall Lord Salisbury's contemptuous reference to Dadabhoy Naoroji. To-day, some of them, not merely resent, but are beginning openly to strike back at open assertions of individual or national superiority. In private life such claims would be censured as unpardonably discourteous. In public affairs they should be censured as politically dangerous and unwise.

### Lawyers' Discontent Justified.

I need not travel far for an illustration. In the Bar Library in Calcutta there sit daily about 170 Barristers, the enormous majority of whom are Indians. All of them to secure their gowns have been in England,—many of them have been educated at public schools, still more, at Oxford and Cambridge. They belong to a profession which at Home holds high social rank, and which, whether for good or ill, wields enormous political power in England. They contrast, not to our credit, their treatment at home with their treatment in India. A few are superficially patronised in private. The great majority are socially ostracised politically, their treatment is even more unwise. The Bench and its honours are shut against them. They see the highest prizes handed over to aliens from England. Justice in the districts is administered by a class which professes little sympathy with themselves, and none for the traditions, which, clustering around the profession of their choice, invest it with a romance and with privileges which in England have received the respect and the hall-mark of the centuries. Their discontent is assured and justified. Its genesis is the severest censure of the failings of what stands for modern and well-endowed statesmanship. If courtesy can no longer be exacted on the old-fashioned principle of inborn nobility it should be rendered, however grudgingly, on the lower footing of expediency. Khan Bahadurs and Rai Bahadurs permanently fix and assess the loyalty of which Lieutenant-Governors prate so eloquently in self-laudatory manifestos.

### A Condemned Profession.

An occasional invitation to Government House, a stroll upon the lawn in touching proximity to Members of Council, a few cups of weak tea, a few cigarettes—is not this expenditure worth the result? It would not extinguish legitimate claims, but it would soften the acerbity of the critics who declare, not without cause, that theirs is the one profession in the country which is neglected and condemned, the one, which, for forty years, with the exception of Garth, has not received recognition in the lists of Indian honours. Colvin was knighted because he gave up his practice for a seat in the Police Commission; Rattigan, because he owned a share in a powerful press; Paul because he was Advocate-General; Pugh because of his services to the Government in the Imperial Legislative Council, where he spoke against, and voted for, the Ilbert Bill. Garth was the first non-official barrister whose success in his profession secured official acknowledgement. Here, Government only favours those who favour them. In England men are honoured because of recognised eminence in their own little worlds. Painters, authors, singers, artists, architects, lawyers, *et hoe genus* pass into the long gallery of descrated worth because each in his own little world has risen to the top, not because the Government of the day is enamoured of his political sympathy If you hammer a Government in England, the next one promotes you. If you hammer a Government in India, you are damned. Sometimes the damnation extinguishes you at once and for ever. Sometimes it leaves you maimed, like a winged partridge, to flutter about the place and pick up a precarious livelihood in odd corners. Lord Lytton, as Viceroy, once, through Lord William Beresford hung a gold medal round the neck of a pretty girl circus-rider in Calcutta. No Viceroy has ever done honour to a Counsel who has secured the public confidence by approaches disinfected against official patronage. The Indian Bar remembers this as it remembers other things. One result is bitterness, and no just man can say that the bitterness is unmerited.

### Her old Pledge.

But while men are right in noting their opponents misdeeds, it is suicidal to deny them their virtues. If the coming reforms are an honest instalment, as I believe they are; if, as I also believe, they are based upon an attachment to old pledge and upon a sincere desire to reconcile yesterday and to-day with the unborn to-morrow, India should accept what is offered, and set to work, if the offer is insufficient, to ask for more. Such asking must, however, be grounded not on theoretic declamation but on proved capacity. Finally, such capacity can only be established by the evidence of acts, not words. I have faith in India and her sons. As she has seized occasion to discharge the sacred functions, I write advisedly, of a judge, with marked success, so I believe that when opportunity offers she will prove herself equal to the responsibilities of executive Government.

### Talent Running to Waste.

Sir Madhava Rau, equally able in Baroda and Travancore, is but one specimen of the talent which unused, is running to waste in this country. His ripe and accumulated experience was, after his retirement, inutilised, and because the constitution of these days made no provision for his like, Madras lost all he knew and had to give, while he frittered himself away on Reception Committees. Ramiengar, Seshadri Iyer, (the present Dewan of Mysore), all prove Indian capacity for administration based and trained upon modern principles. The sea has as good fish in it as it ever gave forth, and I await the recognition of Indian executive capacity with the assurance that comes from first-hand knowledge. But there is a huge gulf between readiness for Self-Government and readiness for Home Rule. Men have been captivated by a phrase. For the ideals of ultimate Home Rule I am prepared. It does not alarm me in the least to contemplate a time when, her task accomplished, England; shall hand over India to a country solidified in sympathy and political talent into one great, homegeneous entity. But that *accuchement* is not yet Large, unexplored regions lie before Indian statesmen which can only be surveyed and mapped out by practical experience, and by the acquisition of that character, the absence of which to-day is the great outstanding characteristic of Indian political history.

### Home Rule to be worked for.

If Home Rule is to be the aim and end of Indian ambition, I am for Home Rule. But it is not merely to be prayed for like a C. I. E.; it is to be worked for, trained for, sweated for, so that when a regenerated India puts on her harvest garment it shall be fitted to her shape by her own tailors with the precision of an artist in Savile Row or Jermyn Street, an object of envy and admiration to the young bloods of Western Europe, instead of hanging shapeless and puckered from her shoulders, a reach-me-down taken ready made from an alien repository for cast off clothes. *Fastina lents*: India is ready for a long step towards self-government. She is not steady for any large instalment of Home Rule. A man who says that may be stoned, but not all the masses of the Himalayas can crush the truth. Let us take Englishman and Indian alike, what we can get,. If we are still starved by the political staff of Dotheboys Hall, let us ask for more. There is an immense reserve of sympathy and help in England which will withstand the shock of Lord Sydenham propped up from behind by Dr. Nair. I would have Indian politicians rely upon that reserve. I would do nothing to weaken it. The recent dissensions in India are not helpful, the division in her political camp is unfortunate. While I do not regret the opposition to the Rowlatt Acts, I regret the length to which that opposition was carried. The resignations were useless, for the vacant seats will be always filled, and there is always the chance that the new member will be more pliant than the old. I object to the Rowlatt Acts because I think them unnecessary and at the best premature. The Government are more than sufficiently armed with the Defence India Act which may have still nearly a year—possibly longer—to run. There was no need for a new Act, and it was, to put it mildly, unwise to carry an unnecessary measure through against the solid disapproval of untied non-official India. The Government sought trouble, and now they have got it. The opposition,—though the Government professes not to believe it—to the Rowlatt Acts is deep-seated and sincere. The Government have undoubtedly made out their case for the existence of organised and dangerous conspiracies which sought, however foolishly, to overthrow the British Government by anarchy and revolution which believed that political enfranchisement could be secured by assasination, and which preferred to the long-drawn agony of constitutional agitation, the assumed celerity of the revolver and the bomb. Wneh I touch later upon the Alipur Case, in which I prosecuted, I shall have some interesting history to offer. But the reply to political revolt is not a suspension of the ordinary safeguards which protect all accused persons and seek to ensure an impartial trial. The Government is as wrong in its belief to-day, that the removal of the ordinary safeguards can secure loyalty, as was Barendra Kumar Ghose in his faith that the ordinary routes were too lengthy and that safety lay in the speedier solution with revolver and gunpowder. Barendra's attack has left the British Government unshaken. Deprivation of accustomed protection will leave unshaken the belief that British justice in India is not now-a-days always just. It is far more important in the interests of the State that faith in its impartiality should not be disturbed, than that the rapidity of punishment should strike terror into the hearts of evil-doers.

### The Right Remedy.

The evil-doers are few; the citizens numerous. There is no gain in terrifying the few if simultaneously you horrify the many into a state of intellectual revolt against your methods and your morals. If the courts are slow, multiply the courts and appoint judges more conversant with the law. No Government guilty of the scandal of the Delhi finance can make any plea of financial deficiency. Whether you multiply your courts or not, justice is quite speedy enough. I write at first hand. I have witnessed and survived horrors enough in Ceylon and India, where tribunals, exempt from supervision, from appeal, from public opinion, have held themselves free to travel the road to conviction with no respect to the law, and less to the facts. And the men who do these things are made Peers! It does not hurt one to lose faith in the House of Lords; but it hurts to lose faith in British justice and fair play. Every man is entitled to a fair trial. I have the high authority of a Judge of a Special Tribunal himself supplementing my own experience. But these Special Courts are not always fair. India is not ripe for unharnessing judges from the security of appeals. Courts are too arbitrary; the judges too official, the atmosphere too impregnated with prejudice to deprive an accused of his right to appeal.

### The Wrong Way..

The vice is spreading. Summary Courts Martial, expedient, possibly, where men are caught red-handed at murder and arson (though even then I personally doubt the expediency of haste) are now being deputed to deal with cases where no especial haste is needed, where points of law are involved, and where the presence and assistance of experienced Counsel is essential. Yet men charged with offences involving the death penalty have been forbidden the services of myself and other Barristers,—for no cause assigned no reason given, promulgated in the crude phraseology that my presence in the Martial Law area was "undesirable." So is the presence of a pick-pocket. So, in another view, is the presence of the Court Martial and the G. O. C. Lahore. I put aside the question in its personal aspect so far as it touches me. I cannot blame the G. O. C. Lahore. He has never heard of me, and I certainly have never heard of him. The prohibition probably comes from higher quarters. The fact remains that, not only are men being tried for their lives by summary Court Martial, but they are forbidden to be defended by Counsel. I have just interviewed a barrister of some standing from Lahore who tells me that there are no Counsel of experience available there. Mr. Bevan Petman has gone to the Bench; Mr. Broadway has followed suit; Mr. Shafi and another barrister are cited as witnesses for the Crown, and other Counsel, another telegram tells me, have refused briefs. The Editor of the "Tribune" stands in need of sympathy and help. If he is guilty, let him be convicted but he is entitled to prove his innocence. It passes my comprehension how any Englishman can justify these proceedings. The Editor's only course is to refuse to plead, and to leave it to the Court to do what they like with him. In the meantime, Parliament should be moved.

# SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S MINUTE.

## APPENDIX A.

### CHAMPARAN RYOTS CASE.

The relations between the Indigo planters and the ryots have long been unsatisfactory. There were disturbances. The Government deputed Mr. Gourlay to inquire into these relations. His report is believed to be favourable to the ryots and though repeated requests were made for its publication it was always refused. The Government, however, entered into negotiations with the planters with the result that the claims of the planters were substantially recognized, and certain arrangements were made as to the exercise of their rights. The Government were of opinion that the ryots had no reason to be dissatisfied and that they were really satisfied. In March 1913, however, a member of the Bihar Legislative Council asked for a thorough inquiry by commission or otherwise. The Government gave the reply that the matter was one for settlement by the local officers and the impending settlement operations. For two years nothing was practically done. In January 1915, the question was again raised in the Council when the Government stated that the local authorities had been asked for information and report. In April 1915, a committee of inquiry was again asked for in the Legislative Council. The Government replied that the settlement officers were in every respect a better agency for inquiries than a committee. In 1915 nothing was apparently done. So too in 1916 and the first half of 1917. The Indian National Congress then took up the matter and Mr. Gandhi went to Champaran to make a full inquiry. Mr. Gandhi sought the co-operation of the planters and the District officials in making the inquiry, which, he announced he intended to make. The European Association, Bihar, in reply passed these resolutions:—

(1) That the presence of Mr. Gandhi in his self-imposed mission has been accompanied by unrest and crime.

(2) That his continued presence there is likely to be disastrous to the welfare of the Europeans in Champaran and the peace of the district.

(3) That they request the European Central Association in Calcutta to press on the absolute necessity, if they wish to maintain law and order in the Champaran district, to have Mr. Gandhi and his assistants removed from there at once and also that there is great fear of the lawlessness spreading to the neighbouring districts.

Instead of co-operating, the District officials, apparently in obedience to these resolutions, ordered that Mr. Gandhi should leave the district at once. With an ordinary law-abiding Hindu this would have sufficed and nothing more would have been heard of the matter. But Gandhi refused to leave the district, and he was prosecuted. He pleaded guilty. This was an unexpected challenge. The result was, he was not sentenced and the proceedings were dropped. After some hesitation, due to their early announcement, the Government then acceded to his demand for co-operation in the inquiry that he proposed to make and appointed a committee which consisted of the representatives of the planters, certain officials, Gandhi, and an Indian zemindar. An arrangement satisfactory to Gandhi was entered into which was accepted by the Bihar Government, who, in the teeth of the strong opposition of the planters, proceeded to legislate. The planters protested to the last. The leading Anglo-Indian paper, a Government apologist, except when the interests of the Anglo-Indians are concerned, thus describes the result:—

"We regret to find in those steps the worst of the faults that can be attributed to bureaucracy. Infirmity of purpose is the key-note throughout, and it manifests itself in the usual symptoms; a purposeless insistence for as long as possible on secretariat secrecy, and a refusal of requests for discussion when constitutionally put forward, followed by a prompt acceptance of the same requests when the party making them shows a disposition and ability to make things unpleasant for the secretariat; a professed reliance on the opinions of local officers so long as that profession serves as an excuse for secrecy and delay, followed by abandonment of those opinions when they are found to be inconvenient; a too obvious desire to evade for as long as possible grasping the nettle of a controversial subject with the inevitable risk of injustice resulting according to the power of one side or the other to put pressure on Government." ("Pioneer," 13th March 1918.)

It would be difficult to put the case more strongly against the bureaucracy. All peaceful agitation by the ryots failed to move the Government, for the obvious reason that the latter did not like to displease the planters and such agitation only succeeded when the Congress and Gandhi took it up and applied a pressure stronger than that of the planters. It was only then that justice was done. Gandhi, a Home Ruler, as against the Government, is now the idol of the people in that part of the province.

This was in a matter between the Anglo-Indian planters and the ryots. A later instance I propose to refer to, not only to illustrate the same lessons but also to show the condition of the ryots under the Government and the difficulties in their way.

### THE KAIRA CASE.

For a number of years the district of Kaira in the Bombay Presidency had suffered severely from failures of crops, partial famine, disease, and general agricultural distress. According to the Collector of the district, the crop in a normal year is valued at 12 annas and not 16 annas or more. Owing to excessive monsoon rains towards the end of 1917, the crops had failed. It is a feature of the Revenue rules that individual cases of hardship are not attended to, or, in other words, an individual is not exempted from payment for failure of crops in his holding only, but if there is a failure in the locality he might get relief with others. The ryots sent numerous petitions for suspension of collections of revenue signed by about 20,000 persons. Their prayer was that they were entitled to a suspension of revenue under the Revenue rules as the outturn of their crops was below 4 annas. They demanded that the Government should not force them to pay when they had not obtained from the land crops adequate to cover the revenue. These petitions were returned by the Government with the remark that they were not sent through the proper channel. They were afterwards submitted through the Collector. The District Association, after making enquiries, also petitioned the Government to stop the collection of revenue. They were told in reply that their intervention was ill-judged and mischievous. Two members of the Legislative Council—the Hon. Mr. Parekh and the Hon. Mr. Patel—also made detailed inquiries into the matter. They were satisfied of the justice of the complaint and petitioned the Collector, who assured them that he would make inquiries but the collection of revenue was not stopped. On account of these representations, there was, however, some relief granted, *i.e.*, a suspension to the extent of Rs. 1,75,000 where they had asked for Rs. 23,00,000 suspension. A deputation consisting of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the Hon. Mr. Parekh and the Hon. Mr. Patel waited on the Governor, who decided that the estimate of the outturn of the village servants was correct and refused therefore any further relief. An enquiry was undertaken by three members of the Servants of India Society, who found that the excessive rains during the monsoons had "rendered the poor people helpless, quite without an adequate supply of the staple food for 4 or 5 months" and that they were reduced to great destitution. They found the ryots' complaint was well-founded and brought matters to the notice of the Collector, the Commissioner, the Member of Council in charge, and of the Governor, on whose advice they met in conference—the Commissioner and the Collector with Mr. Gandhi. The Commissioner and the Collector promised some relief. Mr. Gandhi requested the Collector to make an inquiry which he might be allowed to attend. This was refused. Mr. Gandhi, however, finding that the evidence collected so far was not adequate to meet the official test, himself went about the district inquiring into the matter and collecting evidence. He also found that the complaint was well-founded. He made representations to the Collector and to the Governor, who replied to him on the 17th and 20th of March, respectively, declining to interfere as they were satisfied that justice had been done. Questions which were submitted to the Government to be put into the Legislative Council for the purpose of eliciting all information about agrarian distress in Kaira were disallowed. On the 23rd of March a resolution was moved in the Legislative Council asking the Government to appoint the Agricultural Department of Government to value the outturn of the crops, or to have the outturn of crops valued by some other agency.
other than the Revenue officials. On the opposition of Government the resolution was defeated. There was now nothing left to be done by way of ordinary constitutional agitation. A no-rent manifesto was then issued and the ryots went on strike on the 28th of March, taking a vow not to pay revenue. The Government rent or revenue was not paid. Properties, including household utensils, milch cows, were attached; orders of forfeiture of lands were issued by Government and all possible steps were taken by the Revenue officials to enforce payment of revenue. On about the 12th or 13th of April, the Commissioner himself called a meeting of all the ryots and tried to impress upon them the necessity of complying with the Government orders, threatening them with dire consequences in default, and telling them not to heed their advisers, the Home Rulers, who themselves will not suffer in person for the consequences of non-payment of revenue. But the ryots persisted in their attempt. Meetings were held in various parts of India expressing their sympathy with the movement. The Government regarded it as a contest between themselves and the Home Rulers. Every form of pressure was applied, but the resistance of the people stiffened. The village headmen also turned against the Government. Their reply to Government pressure was:—

"Whenever we feel that Government's orders conflict with what we regard as our duty to the people, we believe it to be our religious obligation to disobey Government orders . . . Before taking this extreme step we have left no stone unturned in politely reasoning with Government, and even now we entreat them to spare us all the suffering, to respect the ryot's vow and to consider popular opinion to be not in any way less worthy of respect than its own."

On the 25th of April the Government suspended the collection of revenue by ordering that only those who were in a position to pay the revenue need do so, and the rest might do it next year. The decision as to who were able and unable to pay the revenue was left to the ryots. But curiously enough, this order was not promulgated till the 3rd of June. Till then the attachment of property and various other proceedings continued. The accused in all the prosecutions never made any defence; they made no appeal against their convictions, and one of them declared on his release after the order of the Collector, that he was a real Home Ruler, "he understood the principles thereof and that he would for ever refuse to recognise laws that did not 'consist' with his conscience."

Under a revenue system where this is possible, progress in material prosperity is, according to Indian politicians, impossible to the ryots. The other conclusions are obvious.

If this was the case under Lord Willingdon, we can imagine what might be the situation under less sympathetic rulers.

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# BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

### TO-DAY.

S. S. Khiva with homeward English mails leaves at noon.

### MONDAY, June 2.

St. George's Hospital Nursing Association Annual General Meeting, Killick Buildings, 6 p.m.

### TUESDAY, June 3.

King's Birthday: Banks closed

G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute Dance on Tennis Court at 9-30 p.m.

## Domestic Occurrence.

### DEATH.

ISHWARDAS—On Friday, 30th May, at 8 a.m. (B.T.) Ishwardas, youngest son of Sheth Tribhowandas Vurjewandas (aged 30) deeply mourned by his sorrowing parents and a very large circle of relatives and friends. His Oothamana ceremony will be performed at his residence West Field, Warden Road, on Saturday, 31st May, at 4-30 p.m. (B.T.)

### PARSEE GYMKHANA.

A general meeting of the Members of the Parsee Gymkhana will be held on Sunday, the 15th June, 1919, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), in the Gymkhana Pavilion.

### THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A general meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to consider the draft of the revised Constitution and Rules as approved of by the Managing Committee and to consider the question of getting the League Registered under Act XXI of 1860.

### MISHAP TO RAILWAY PORTER.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of Krishna Gopal, a twenty-five years aged railway porter at the Chinchpokli Station of the G. I. P. Railway. The body was found on the line near the station. The deceased was in the habit of crossing the line and a non-stopping train had just passed through the station. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

### DEATH THROUGH POISONING.

Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest on the body of Dattatraya Vishnu Dongre a Hindu aged 27. The deceased was employed by one D. K. Dongre and lived at Girgaum with his friend Moreshwar Kale. The employer found Rs. 2,000 deficit in the deceased's cash books on Monday last and when the former spoke to him he brought back Rs. 1,200 and promised to return the balance on Thursday last. On the morning of Thursday the deceased's friend heard a cry and saw the latter staggering through the door; the deceased fell and died before any medical aid could be rendered him. Dr. Arthur Powell, the Police Surgeon, stated, after a post mortem examination, that Dongre's stomach contained a strong solution of carbolic acid, probably in the condition known as phenyle and there were definite signs of carbolic acid poisoning. Death was due to it.

The jury returned a verdict of death by carbolic acid poisoning, the poison having been taken apparently in error.

## Official and Personal.

Mr. Syed Hasan Imam is elected president of the All-India Home Rule League.

The Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer left Madras on Thursday evening for bombay enroute to England as one of the delegates of the All India Home Rule League Deputation, priority certificates having been granted to the delegates of the League deputation.

Mrs. Sachidananda Sinha has executed a will by which she has given one lakh to the Punjab University for the creation of university chairs, one lakh to the Allahabad University for the same purpose, and one lakh to the trustees for the foundation of a library at Patna.

Sir Thomas Holland will leave Simla on the 3rd of June, arriving at Bombay on the 5th and he sails for England on the 7th.

Sir Bernard Hunter left Madras on Wednesday for Bombay, enroute to England where he will join the Indian Finance Committee.

Mahatma Munshiram, now well-known as Swami Shraddhanand, has resigned his membership of the Satyagraha Sabha.

Prof. Geddes will renew his course of lectures at the Bose Institute on his return from Europe in September. Prof. N. Nag has been appointed as the assistant director of the Bose Institute.

Mr. A. R. Ryves, Bar-at-Law, officiates as Judge of the Allahabad High Court until a permanent Chief Justice is appointed and Mr. R. Malcomson acts as Government Advocate.

# RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

## THE SUBSTANCE AND THE SHADOW.

## SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

**The following Minute of Dissent was appended by Sir Sankaran Nair to the Government of India's Despatch of March 5, 1919, giving their views upon the questions raised in the Montague-Chelmsford Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms:—**

1. The policy of His Majesty's Government has been announced to be "the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire." Some critics are apparently of opinion that this means the complete, though gradual, transfer of control from Parliament to legislatures in India. The words that India should be "an integral part of the British Empire" appear to me to forbid such an interpretation. As long as India remains an integral part of the British Empire, the paramountcy of Parliament must be recognised and maintained. Limitations may possibly be placed upon the exercise of the powers of Parliament by practice and well-understood conventions. In fact 'the control of Parliament' may have one meaning in certain colonies and another meaning elsewhere. But the legal right of Parliament at any time to interefere with the Government of India must, for various reasons which it is unnecessary here to enumerate, be beyond doubt. What in my opinion "responsibility" implies is the subordination of the executive to the legislative council composed of the representatives of the people. For this purpose, it makes no difference whether they are governments nominated by the legislative council or not. The essential point is that they must carry out the will of the legislature in every respect.

The proposals made by my colleagues tend to the diminution of Parliamentary control not for the purpose of transference of such power to the legislative councils of the country, but to the executive governments in India. What the Indians desire is not that Parliament should surrender in favor of the executive governments its power of control, but that it should delegate it to popular assemblies in India when it should think it proper to do so. During the period of transition, Parliament or any authority in England which faithfully represents Parliament might interfere with the exercise of any delegated authority by the legislative assemblies in India at the instance of the executive authorities or otherwise. I do not think that well-informed moderate Indian opinion will raise any objection to a real intelligent control by Parliament in Indian affairs. So far as I know, they rather invite it. This difference of opinion will be found to explain a great deal of the differences between many of the proposals put forward respectively by the Government of India and by the Congress Party. The India Office, with the Secretary of State, as at present constituted, does not faithfully represent Parliament.

2. Another criticism in opposition to this announcement and the steps proposed to be taken under it is, that it is hopeless to introduce into India a government responsible to the people of the country, as any system of government other than that of absolute monarchy was unknown in India and is entirely foreign and repugnant to the genius of the people. Those who advance this objection apparently ignore the influence of education, environment, association, political evolution, time spirit, etc. Besides as a matter of fact non-monarchical forms of government are not foreign to the genius of the people. I shall confine myself to the testimony of European writers. According to Professor Rhys Davids "the earliest Buddhist records reveal the survival, side by side with more or less powerful monarchies, of republics with either complete or modified independence." He also says: "The administrative and judicial business of the clan was carried out in public assembly at which young and old were alike present in their common Mote Hall at Kapilavatsu. A single chief—how and for what period chosen we do not know—was elected an office-bearer, presiding over the sessions, and if no sessions were sitting, over the State. He bore the title of Raja, which must have meant something like the Roman Consul or the Greek Archon." The Greek writers refer to tribes who dwelt "in cities in which the democratic form of government prevailed" (Ancient India, Alexander's Invasion, McCrindle, page 292). There is also a reference to another tribe "where the form of government was democratic and not regal." Various other tribes who opposed Alexander are referred to as living under a democratic form of government (see Arrian Anabasis: McCrindle, page 154). Diodoros speaks of a Patala as a city "with a political constitution drawn on the same lines as the Spartan; for in this community the command in war is vested in two hereditary kings of two different houses, while a Council of Elders rules the whole State with paramount authority."[*] The latest authority that I know of on the subject is Mr. Havell.[†] He says: "The common belief of Europe that Indian monarchy was always an irresponsible and arbitrary despotism is, so far as concerns the pre-Muhammadan period only one of the many false conceptions of Indian history held by Europeans." "It will be a surprise to many readers to discover that the mother of the Western Parliaments had an Aryan relative in India, showing a strong family likeness, before the sixth century B.C. and that her descendants were a great power in the state at the time of the Norman conquest." (a) "The liberty of the Englishman was wrung from unwilling rulers by bitter struggles and by civil war. India's Aryan constitution was a free gift of the intellectuals to the people; it was designed not in the interests of one class, but to secure for all classes as full a measure of liberty and of spiritual and material possessions as their respective capacities and consideration for the common weal permitted." Megasthenes refers to the assemblies in Southern India also controlling and even deposing kings. How long these forms of government subsisted, it is now not easy to say. It certainly prevailed on the West Coast of India among the Nairs at the time of the Portuguese invasion. The Portuguese writer speaks of the "Parliament" which controlled the Kings (cited in Logan's District Manual of Malabar). The Jirgahs on the North-West of India which in the British territories now consist of the nominees of the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner are the representatives of the old tribal assemblies which settled questions of war and peace and other important questions of government. Across the frontier the Jirgahs still exercise in some places those rights. The political conditions in India were not favourable for the survival of democratic institutions. That the spirit of popular government had not died when the British Government took possession of the country is however clear.

3. It can scarcely be denied that in the ordinary villages a democratic form of government prevailed when the British took possession of the country. "Neither ancient nor modern history in Europe can show a system of local self-government more scientifically planned, nor one which provided more effective safeguards against abuses, than that which was worked out by Aryan philosophers as the social and political basis of Indo-Aryan religion."[†] The Fifth Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons accurately describes how the village republics had survived invasions, convulsions and monarchy after monarchy. On this question Sleeman's Travels and Max Muller's 'What India can teach us' may be referred to. These village assemblies administered justice—both civil and criminal. The supreme government dealt with them and not with the inhabitants of the villages. They apportioned the revenue or tax among the inhabitants. They owned the public lands, and not the government. They consisted of elected members. We have got the election rules, containing the qualifications, disqualifications, etc., in detail of the electors of long long ago preserved in inscriptions.[§] But they were incompatible with the revenue system of the British Government and with their administration of civil and criminal justice. The old village officials were converted by our government into government servants and became, according to popular view, government tyrants. The village entity was not recognised and in some provinces was destroyed by legislation. The common lands became government lands. The so-called village organizations which are the creation of British legislation or administration bear no resemblance to the ancient assemblies. It is impossible for any one who has even cursorily studied the history of village assemblies to maintain that the spirit of popular government has died out among the people.

4. Every Indian lawyer knows the caste assemblies which settle caste disputes often involving ownership to properties of great value. The argument from administration of justice also seems to be a conclusive answer to those who maintain absolutism as an essential feature of Indian polity. We now administer the Hindu laws of inheritance and certain other laws which are inseparably bound with the law of inheritance. Yet they are not laws which, so far as we know, had the sanction of any sovereign. They were framed by great law-givers, not kings, and those laws were applied by caste or village assemblies to cases of individuals that came up before them. It is not right to say that any system other than that of absolute monarchy is repugnant to Hindu genius.

5. Besides, apart from the ideas and traditions which Indians have inherited with their respective civilizations, they have also imbibed the ideas of representative institutions under British Rule. For the last thirty-five years they have been more or less familiarized with elected or representative Municipal Boards and District and Taluq Boards, Congresses and Conferences. They have been praying for the introduction of representative Legislative Councils. And there is no form of Government which appeals more to the thoughtful among Indians to-day than a Government where the representatives of the people would sit to decide questions which affect the people.

It is important to note the growth of Indian public opinion on this question, in order to judge what measures of reform are needed in the present condition of India and what are likly to satisfy that opinion.

My colleagues have not attached due weight to these considerations and have accordingly proposed various modifications which would make the Reforms Report scheme inconsistent with the announcement of the 20th August and utterly inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. To show this, I shall first state the proposals in the Reforms Report, and before dealing with the modifications proposed by my colleagues, draw attention to the conditions of the problem as they have developed during the last thirty years, which, in my opinion, have not received due consideration.

### THE SCHEME—THE GOVERNMENT IN THE PROVINCES.

6. The proposals in the Report may be divided into three broad divisions (1) Certain departments of government, say local self-government, etc., are to be placed under the control of Indian "Ministers" who will be responsible to legislative councils in the provinces composed of a large majority of members elected by the people and therefore entitled to be called themselves their representatives. Those departments are to be administered by the Minister under the general supervision of the Governor of the Province.

(2) Other departments, which will consist of what are called "Reserved" subjects, are to be administered by an Executive Council composed of one official, preferably an English Civilian, and one Indian appointed on the recommendation of the Governor. The Minister and the Legislative Council are to exercise considerable influence in the administration of the "Reserved" subjects as the entire body consisting of the Executive Council and th Minister are to form one united government deliberating jointly in all important matters, though the decisions are to be taken only by the executive authorities in each department; there is to be only one common budget for both, in the settlement of which, in cases of differences of opinion between the Minister and the Executive Council, the Governor is to have the deciding voice. The budget so settled may be modified by the Legislative Council in any way they like, subject to the power of the Governor to restore any provision in the budget which he might think it necessary to do in the interests of the "Reserved" subjects. And finally no taxation in any instance is to be imposed without the consent of the Minister. It will thus be seen that these provisions give the Minister and the Legislative Council considerable influence in the administration of the reserved subjects; and the Executive Council is thus, though indirectly, made amendable to the influence of the Legislative Council in various important respects. In view of what I consider the retrograde proposals which are now being put forward by the Government of India, these proposals about reserved subjects are very important. Periodical enquiries are to be made by Parliamentary Commission for the purpose of removing subjects from the "Reserved" list into the "Transferred" list. The success of the Minister and of the Legislative Council in dealing with transferred subjects might not in itself constitute an adequate ground for the transfer of any of the reserved subjects which would ordinarily be of a very different kind. It is only the nature of the advice offered by the Minister and the Council and the influence brought by them to bear upon matters relating to the reserved subjects that would furnish the Commission with satisfactory reasons for their fitness for administering subjects so far withheld from them. These provisions therefore as to unity of government—the influence of the Minister and the legislature over the reserved subjects—form an essential part of the scheme of the Reforms Report. From the Indian point of view, their importance is still greater. The reserved subjects will naturally consist of various and important subjects in which great administrative and other improvements, according to public opinion, are necessary. These provisions will enable the Legislative Councils and the Minister to insist upon the various necessary and beneficial reforms, with the result that if those reforms are not carried out, the Commission of Enquiry will be able to hold the executive council responsible for the shortcomings of the administration and will feel justified accordingly in transferring the government of those subjects to the Minister and the Legislative Council.

(3) There is a third class of subjects which are under the control of the Government of India, who are to be responsible only to Parliament. They have no responsibility in any sense to the Legislative Council; but the Indian element is to be materially increased both in the Executive and the Legislative Councils so that they might materially influence the decisions of the India Government.

It is also a feature of the Report that the Government of India are to retain within their control as few subjects as possible, i.e., those which are necessary for peace, order and good government of the country. Therefore as large a devolution to the provincial governments as is compatible with this obligation of the Government of India is to be carried out. It will be seen that this follows necessarily from one of the main conditions of the problem, i.e., that under the existing system reforms are difficult, if not impossible.

7. I accept these principles and also generally the scheme in so far as it refers to the provinces. I shall have to suggest a few modifications but they will be strictly consistent with these principles and in fact are only intended to carry them out a little further in their application to the provincial Governments, but as will be shown presently my colleagues have considerably modified the scheme. According to the scheme as modified by them there is really no responsibility left so far as the transferred departments are concerned, and so far as reserved departments are concerned the influence of the Minister and the Legislative Councils has been eliminated. The justification for their proposals is the assumption made by them, that those to whom powers would be transferred according to the scheme are an oligarchy who may use them to the detriment of the masses, that the demand for reform emanates only from a small and comparatively insignificant class, that political progress will be accompanied with loss of efficiency and that the administration which has hitherto been conducted according to British standards and ideals will gradually acquire what is called an Indian character. In the reforms report also there are indications that these views may have influenced its authors in restricting the scope of reforms. With reference to this the following facts have to be borne in mind.

8. The Indian National Congress was started in the year 1885 to divest the Government of India if possible of its autocratic character and to make it conform to English standards and ideals. For this purpose it was hoped that the representation of grievances to the Indian and the British Government by themselves and by elected members in the Legislative Councils would secure their redress. The first Congress demanded an enquiry into the working of the Indian administration on account of the deterioration of the condition of the people. The second Congress, which met at Calcutta in 1886 and which was really the first Congress composed of delegates from the various parts of India, after passing a resolution of congratulation to Her Majesty, passed the following resolution:—

"That this Congress regards with the deepest sympathy and views with grave apprehension the increasing poverty of vast numbers of the population of India, and (although aware that the Government is not overlooking this matter and is contemplating certain palliatives) desires to record its fixed conviction that the introduction of representative institutions will prove one of the most important practical steps towards the amelioration of the condition of the people."

It will be observed that representative institutions were demanded in order to deal effectively with the increasing poverty of India. It is also remarkable that many amendments were proposed putting forth palliatives for the poverty of the masses like the permanent settlement, wider employment of Indians, encouragement of indigenous trade, etc., but they were all rejected, and the above-mentioned resolution was carried.

The official report of the third Congress recorded that, "the Indian community despair of obtaining any material alleviation of the misery they see around them, until they can secure a potential voice in the administration." And it was added:—"It is this conviction, more than anything else, that is giving such an intense earnestness to their efforts in the direction of representation." Accordingly, when General Booth of the Salvation Army, commending "to the attention of Congress the claims of the millions of India's starving poor," suggested certain schemes, the seventh Indian National Congress passed a formal resolution that the relief of the millions of half-starving paupers, whose sad condition constitutes the primary *raison d'etre* of the Congress, cannot be secured by any palliatives: and said, "it is only by modifying the adverse conditions out of which this widespread misery arises, and by raising the moral standard of the people, that any real relief is possible. As regards the first, the Congress programme now embodies all primarily essential reforms; as regards the second, in every province and in every caste, associations, public or private, are working with a yearly increasing earnestness."

9. Among the reforms which the Congress from that time up to the present have been pressing are compulsory primary education in the interests of the masses, technical education for industrial development, local self-government, mainly in the interests of sanitation, etc., separation of judicial and executive functions for better administration of justice, reform of the land revenue system, abandonment of the theory that land forms the private property of the Crown to be dealt with by the executive at its pleasure and the recognition of national ownership of land by bringing what are called the Revenue settlements under the control of representative Legislative Councils, a far larger admission of Indians into the public services without racial distinction. These are some of the most important of the reforms which have been put forward.

These and other reforms were pressed upon the attention of Government by Indians whose capacity was undoubted, who subsequently rose high in Government services and with ability which left nothing to be desired. There was agitation not only on the Congress platform but elsewhere also. Subsequently in the Legislative Councils the elected members continued the process but all this was scarcely of any avail. The result on the other hand was a stiffening of the Civil Service opposition to Indian progress mainly on the ground that English ideals are not suited to India. Gokhale said that unanimity in expressions of good will, various proposals of reform by individuals, general opposition to every particular proposal, indifference, if not refusal, to carry out the clear intentions and orders of the British Nation have characterised the attitude of the Civil Service. The Indian politician who has taken any part in Indian public life or who has any experience of the real government of the country, came to the conclusion that under the Indian Civil Service who form and carry on the real Government, no real progress which in the present circumstances of the country is indispensable, can be expected. The result on the part of the constitutionalists is a demand for reforms of the character now put forward. The grievances due to the alleged mis-government and the apparent hopelessness of their redress under the existing conditions are responsible for sedition and revolutionary movement; latterly, the natural desire for self-Government and the forces that have been let loose since the war have reinforced the claim for reform. This general demand had not its origin, as stated in the Reforms Report, solely or mainly in the desire, however natural, of the English educated Indians for an increasing share in the administration or for self-Government, though no doubt there were a few advanced thinkers who might have put forward Home Rule even thirty years ago. Reforms was at first regarded simply as a means to improved administration according to English ideals and is even now so held by a considerable section. Matters have now, however, assumed a different aspect and the association of Indians in every branch of Government and self-Government are regarded as an end in itself and the only panacea for the evils complained of.

10. The opponents of this movement maintained that the Congress was started by the Bengalis and the Brahmins of South India, and that India as a whole was not with them. The Mahrathas were invited to declare that they had nothing to do with these Bengali and South Indian agitators. We know now the answer. The Mahomedans were warned that the Government might tolerate the agitation carried on by certain classes, but they, the Mahomedans will not meet with the same tolerant reception. No efforts were spared to inform them that the Congress was hostile to them. The exigencies of controversy alone can now represent the attitude of the Mahomedans as hostile to reforms. Indeed their advanced section asks for reforms more far-reaching than any that the Hindus claim. Anti-Congress politicians were certain that the races like the Sikhs and other Punjabis at least are bound to be opposde to Home Rule. It is doubtful now whether there are stronger adherents to Home Rule than those into Punjab. At the last Congress in Delhi it was the determined attitude of the Punjabis that forced the Congress to demand reforms for in excess of those in the Reforms Report. The non-Brahmins and the Depressed Classes have awakened to a sense of their political helplessness and to their wretched condition, and no longer content to rely upon the Government which has left them in this condition for the past hundred years, claim a powerful voice, in the determination of their future. It is enough to say that they want half the Members of all the Executive Councils, including the Viceroy's, to be Indians, and an elected majority in all the Legislative Councils without the checks provided by the Grand Committees and State Councils, their interests being adequately protected by what is called communal representation. The demands for a large measure of reform varying from Home Rule to the demands of the depressed classes as stated above have now become general.

11. After the Mutiny, Sir Sayyed Ahmad pointed out that it was absolute ignorance on the part of the Englishmen of the real condition of the country that was responsible for the Mutiny, and he advocated the appointment of Indian members to the Legislative Councils to give the English rulers information of the needs of the country. The men nominated by the Government proved utterly useless for the purpose. Nomination was found to be an absolute failure. The Congress then claimed a representative element in the Legislative Council in the hope that if the authorities were kept well-informed by the authorised representatives of the nation, the condition of the masses of the country would be vastly improved. Lord Lansdowne introduced an elected element into the councils, but there was no real improvement. All their efforts for more than fifteen years proved abortive. They were told that they did not know the conditions of the country themselves; that the officials knew better; and against their strong protests measures were enacted and a line of conduct pursued which led to the growth of sedition in the country. Lord Morley then enlarged the Legislative Councils to provide real representation of the various classes of the people so that the same reproach might no more be levelled that the Councils did not represent the real voice of the nation. He provided for resolutions to be moved in the council so that the Indians might be able to formulate their views for the consideration of the officials, and the officials might be enabled to give their reasons in reply. He also provided, what is equally important, for the appointment of Indians to the Executive Councils so that they might press acceptance of the popular views upon their colleagues. This experiment has been tried also for a sufficiently long time only to prove its futility; and not only the Congress and popular leaders of the country, but all thinking men in India have come to the conclusion that the existing machinery is insufficient for the peaceful and good governance of the country.

The Reforms Report, therefore, is not only quite right in dwelling upon the political consciousness of the people quickened by the recent events in Europe which demand great political reforms, but it has minimised very much the intensity and volume of that political consciousness. The Report is also quite right in pointing out the growing discontent and the widening gulf between the officials and the non-officials due to the inutility of the Legislative Councils. I think, however, that it has not brought out sufficiently that this is due to the official attitude. I have not thought it necessary to dwell upon the other reason which has been assigned for reform that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to initiate or to carry out any progressive policy under the present constitution of the governments in India which has been explained in detail in the Report, as this is generally admitted to be the case.

12. I have referred to the reasons for reform which have been advanced in the Report and they make out a case for a great change, but in the opinion of the political leaders reform is imperative for another reason. It is required in the interests of peace, order and good government, i.e., efficient government according to English ideals. The present system has proved inefficient. The plague disturbances in the Bombay Presidency would not have been allowed to take place under any democratic or popular government. The Tinnevelly riots and the murder of Mr. Ashe in the Madras Presidency were due to the latter's interference with Chidambarum Pillai's efforts to improve the lot of the millhands and with the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company. This again would not have been possible under the ordinary conditions of good government. The occurrences in East Bengal which were the immediate cause of seditious and revolutionary movements also would have been practically impossible under a popular government. The Punjab unrest in 1907 had its origin in a legislative measure which was vetoed by the Imperial Government on account of the opposition of the sepoys and the military classes. The bills now before the Legislative Council to deprive a person of the protection of the ordinary courts of law and of the safeguards which, in civilized countries, have been found necessary to protect the innocent, and to place personal liberty, freedom of the press and speech under the control of the executive, is proof of the necessity of radical reform of a system responsible for a situation which has in the opinion of Government rendered [illegible] tion necessary.

The troubles consequent [illegible] sion of society by races, castes and [illegible] far from being any impediment in the way of reform, calls imperatively for great political reforms and there is very good reason to believe that if the leaders of the various communities are left to compose the differences themselves, such conflicts will be far rarer, if they will not entirely disappear.

Great constitutional reforms are also essential in the interests of the masses of this country. The educated classes have failed in their endeavours to bring about any substantial amelioration in their condition. Not only have the Government not taken the necessary steps, but they have not supported the efforts of the educated classes.

Further, the various reforms that are long overdue also call for a change in the constitution that would render their realisation probable. Promises made as regards the admission of Indians into the public services without racial distinctions have not been kept. Reforms in the land revenue administration which are indispensable were promised by the Government and the promise has been withdrawn. The separation of judicial and executive functions was promised by the Government of India. It has not yet been effected. The orders of Lord Ripon and of Lord Morley about local self-government have been practically disregarded. The wishes of the King Emperor as regards education have not been carried out. Steps necessary for the revival of industries have not been taken. In all these we have now passed beyond the stage of promise and without actual performance no weight would be given to our declarations.

It is under these conditions that the Congress and the Muslim League and the non-official representatives of the Legislative Council formulated their demands for representative legislative councils, for responsible government by the subordination of the executive to such councils and for a far larger infusion of the Indian element into the executive councils so that the latter might not be in a position to entirely disregard the popular demand, and it was in reply to this demand that the British Government have promised self-government by instalments, substantial steps being taken at once to carry out that promise.

Thus, it is not true that the reforms advocated will result in the transference of powers to persons who are not interested in the welfare of the masses; and it is also quite feasible to transfer power to the masses themselves. The demand for reform is universal and such reforms will only result in the application of the British standards and ideals to the Governments in India. With reference to the official view, that they best understand and protect the interests of the masses and that the transfer of power to the educated classes may result to the detriment of the masses, I would draw attention to the recent events in Champeran and Kaira, see appendix (A). They are also instructive for other reasons.

Bearing all this in mind, I proceed to consider the modifications suggested.

### TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS.

13. First, to deal with the "transferred" subjects, *i.e.*, the subjects which are presumed to be under the control of the Ministers and the Legislative Councils. According to the Reforms Report, though a Governor does not occupy from the outset the position of a purely constitutional Governor, he is to refuse his assent only when the consequence of acquiescence would clearly be serious. I am not sure whether this is accepted by my colleagues (para. 101). If it is not and if they contemplate any further interference on the part of the Governor, I am unable to agree with them. The new proposals which they have made seem to contemplate such interference. I have no doubt it will be admitted that the Ministers and the Councils will not be able to carry on the administration with any fair degree of success unless they have a loyal service or services which in their opinion are competent to carry out the duties which are entrusted to them. Of course at the commencement, as rightly pointed out in the Report, to require Ministers to inaugurate their services for their own departments would doom the experiment to failure; and the Reform Report therefore places the machinery of the public service, as it exists to-day, at the disposal of Ministers, adding also that adequate protection must be given to those services. The Government of India now give adequate protection to those services by various provisions to which it is unnecessary here to draw attention. But instead of only placing the public service at the disposal of the Ministers when the new scheme is inaugurated, they would go further and would compel the Minister to accept such officials to carry out their policy. The consequence would be that though the Minister may be saddled with an officer who is so opposed to the opinions of the Minister and the Legislative Council that he will not loyally carry out the policy determined upon by them, the Minister is to be compelled to retain him although both the Governor and the Minister may want to get rid of him and appoint another person who they think would properly carry it out. Thus, for instance, if the Governor and the Minister want to appoint a sanitary expert from England for carrying out certain sanitary arrangements, they are not to have that liberty, but they will be compelled to appoint a man in the ordinary services. Similarly, if the Governor and the Minister wish to appoint an agricultural expert as the head of certain settlement or agricultural operations in preference to the Civil Service officer who will be ordinarily appointed to it under the rules of the service, they are not to have that right, but they will be compelled to accept a person who would in the ordinary course occupy that position.

We have provided that the appointments of these officers can only be made by

(Continued on Page 12.)

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[*] I omit all references to the Vedas, Mahabharata and the other Indian including Buddhistic authorities which are all referred to along with what I have cited above, in two forthcoming works by K. P. Jayaswal and Dr. Bhandarkar respectively which will be shortly issued by the Calcutta University; and some of them also by Pramathanath Banerjea in his "Public Administration in Ancient India."

[†] E. B. Havell. "The History of Aryan Rule in India". Harrap and Company (1818).

(a) Intro. XIII.

[§] See Ancient India by S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar, with an introduction by Vincent A. Smith, page 169.

# ESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from Page 11.)

or with the sanction of the Secretary of State and subject to any rules that may be made by him. I would, therefore, propose that it should be open to a minister to appoint, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, or request the Secretary of State to appoint any person outside the service for any post under him. The intervention of the Secretary of State should be a sufficient safeguard in such cases.

14. This question becomes of very great importance when we regard their relations with the Governor. According to my colleagues, the permanent heads of departments and the secretaries under a minister should have access to the Governor to bring to his notice any case which they consider that the Governor should see. In fact, the secretary or the permanent head of a department would be entitled to appeal to the Governor against any decision of the minister overruling him. My colleagues also expect that the Governor would direct all cases of particular types and all cases of major importance to be brought to him as a regular practice. The result would naturally be to weaken considerably the position of the minister in relation to his subordinates. In fact, he might be reduced to a figure-head by the Governor and the Secretary. I do not think that this could have been contemplated by the authors of the Reforms Report, and I do not think it right. No secretary or head of a department should have any access to the Governor for this purpose. No one should come between him and the minister. It is one thing for a Governor to tell the member himself that he would like to be consulted on cases of a certain type, and it is a very different thing to allow a secretary to bring to him such cases for decision in appeal against a minister.

15. There is another drastic change proposed by my colleagues. They are of opinion that if any proposal contained in a bill dealing with transferred subjects affects the peace, tranquillity, etc., of a province, or the interests of a specified reserved subject, the Governor should have a right to refer that bill to a grand committee. In actual practice this might practically eliminate the control of the legislative council over even the transferred subjects; because almost all bills referring to transferred subjects may be brought by a Governor, whose order according to my colleagues should not be open to appeal, under one or other of these conditions. To take a concrete instance: If a minister wishes to introduce any measure dealing with sanitation or education, the Governor might refer it to a grand committee on the ground that its alleged unpopularity might possibly provoke disorder. We may, therefore, assume that the legislative councils will in law be as impotent in future in transferred departments as hitherto, and as they will be in the reserved departments in the future. This is opposed to the Reforms Report and I am unable to accept it.

16. Further my colleagues would give power to the Governor and the Secretary of State in certain events to transfer *all* departments from the minister to the executive council. It will be noticed that the Governor has the power to dismiss the minister, he has the power to dissolve the legislative council; but even after this if he finds the legislative councils and all ministers opposed to him, they would give this right of transfer of *every* department from the minister presuming that the Governor must be right and all the councils wrong. They want this as the only possible safeguard against a deadlock, which might be fatal to the administration of a province, as a deterrent to factious and irresponsible action; this view is based upon a gratuitous assumption that actions of the legislative council and the minister will always be factious and irresponsible when such actions are opposed to the opinion of the Governor.

I do not think it should be in the power of a Governor or the Secretary of State who will be only his mouthpiece—to strike thus at the root of the reform scheme. This proposal is entirely opposed both to the letter and spirit of the Reform Report, which views such proposals with disfavour; the Report would not give such [illegible] over the legislature to any executive government and would allow the [illegible], if at all, only after an open enquiry by an impartial parliamentary commission. If two consecutive legislative councils, composed as they would be under the scheme, came to conclusions directly opposed to that of the Governor, the presumption, in my opinion, would be exceedingly strong that the Governor was wrong and their views should be given effect to. To give, in such circumstances, this power is to go against the principles of constitutional government and will be taken as indicative of a spirit incompatible with constitutional government. For any sudden emergencies, there is the power of ordinances, if necessary, by the Viceroy. I would not, therefore, allow this power more especially when it is proposed to confer upon the Government of India certain powers of interference, the exercise of which would adequately meet all possible contingencies.

17. It is proposed to give the Government of India the power of interference even in the case of transferred subjects for the following purposes:—

(i) to safeguard the administration of Government of India subjects;

(ii) to secure uniformity of legislation where such legislation is considered desirable in the interests of India or of more than one province;

(iii) to safeguard the public services to an extent which will be further determined subsequently;

(iv) to decide questions which affect more than one province."

18. Again, my colleagues propose that if the decision taken in the reserved department requires, in the opinion of the Governor, certain action in the transferred department which the minister objects to take, the Governor must be armed with the power to issue orders in the transferred department. It makes no difference in this view that the Governor can pass an order in similar circumstances in the reserved department. The result of this will be further to curtail the powers of the minister.

19. The new proposal about the allocation of the resources available for the purposes of the executive council and those available for the purposes of ministers completes the subordination of the ministers to the executive council. The main sources of revenues, like the land revenue, in the provinces will be under the control of the executive council while all the departments of expenditure, like education, local self-government, including public health and public works, will be under the control of the ministers. These are the departments which stand in need of development. In normal circumstances therefore the revenue which they require will have to be made good to them by the executive council. This places the ministers practically under the control of the executive council. The minister or ministers will not be able to raise money even by taxation without the consent of the Governor, and, as I have already pointed out, it will almost invariably be the case that the bill is one which the Governor would be entitled to refer to the committee for legislation. According to my colleagues their proposal will give the ministers a direct interest in improving the sources of revenue which are placed in their charge, but the sources of revenue which are capable of expansion will be, according to the proposals, placed not in their charge but in the charge of the executive council. There will be therefore no resources to be developed except perhaps excise revenue which it should not be our policy to regard as a source of growing revenue. Further I do not accept this theory that all inducement must be held out to a department to increase its revenue for its own benefit. My colleagues further state that the official government should not have the power to refuse funds for the work of the popular half of the government, but according to the proposals the minister will never have that power as the final decision for taxation rests with the Governor and not with the minister. I do not accept the view which seems to result from the proposals of my colleagues that we should punish the people of the country for any dereliction of duty on the part of the minister or the executive council.

20. The cumulative effect of all these provisions is to place the minister and the legislative council in relation to transferred departments not only in a position of no real responsibility but virtually in subordination to the executive council. The scheme, therefore, of my colleagues is directly against the announcement of the 20th August, as it means altogether a negation of responsibility, and should not therefore be accepted. The departments of which the minister will be placed in charge are bound to suffer under the proposed arrangement; and I have shown in my review of the present situation that they are not likely to receive any favourable treatment at the hands of the executive council.

In so far as this part of the scheme is concerned, my criticism therefore is that while the policy decided upon by his Majesty's Government requires definite responsibility to be laid upon the ministers for certain acts of the government, the Secretary of State and the Viceroy would allow such responsibility only under the general supervision of the Governor; my colleagues would practically get rid of all such responsibility by converting the minister into a subordinate executive officer, and the real legislative council into a subordinate body—subordinate to the Governor and the executive council, the latter being without any responsibility for the consequences,—though my colleagues in terms disclaim any intention to create an inferior government under the superior provincial Government.

## "RESERVED" SUBJECTS.

21. I shall now take up the question of "reserved" subjects. I have already referred to the provisions of the scheme relating to reserved subjects, which show the nature and the influence or power which might be exercised by the minister and the legislative councils (see paragraph 6). The subject is so very important that even at the risk of prolixity or repetition I take the liberty of referring to them again for the purpose of explaining the objections that I advance to the proposals which are now being formulated by my colleagues.

According to the Reforms Report, no taxation, when it becomes necessary even in the interests of reserved subjects, can be imposed in a province without the consent of the minister who is supposed to represent the legislative council. The first essential, therefore, of a popular government is thereby secured. Again, the entire budget, both for the transferred subjects and for the reserved subjects, is to be settled by the executive government as a whole. The minister has, thus, a powerful voice in the settlement of the budget, he is not a mere outsider tendering advice which may be acted upon or not accordig to the will of the executive council, because unless he is in a position to justify the budget proposals, even as regards the reserved subjects, he will not either undertake new legislation or be able to persuade the legislative council. At the same time he will not have a controlling voice so far as reserved subjects are concerned, because a final decision is to be taken by the executive council alone. Furthermore, even as to reserved subjects, in cases of any disputes between the minister and the executive council with reference to any provision of the budget, the question has to be decided by the Governor, who is also responsible for transferred subjects and who is to act in view of the fact that taxation, if any, can be undertaken only with the consent of the minister. The influence of the minister, in these circumstances, will act on the reserved subjects in the direction of thrift and retrenchment. Similarly, the minister will have the experience and advice of the members of the executive council with reference to his transferred subjects, and he will have to pay serious regard to that advice in determining the relative proportions to be divided among the transferred and reserved subjects; and the influence of the executive council members will therefore be exercised in the direction of thrift and expenditure so far as transferred subjects are concerned. Then, again, this is a very important provision: the entire budget has to be submitted to the legislative council, whose resolutions on the budget will be binding even so far as the reserved subjects are concerned, unless the Governor restores the budget on specific grounds (paragraphs 221, 222, 256 and 257).

The proposals that I have referred to above give the minister and the legislative councils very cosiderable influence in the most important question of finance and everything that depends on it concerning the reserved subjects. They are satisfactory and based on sound principles. All this influence of power proposed to be bestowed upon them in the Reforms Report will be eliminated if the modifications suggested by my colleagues are accepted.

## MODIFICATIONS PROPOSED BY THE INDIA GOVERNMENT.

22. They propose to omit the very important provision that the resolutions of the legislative council on the entire budget which is to be submitted to them will be binding on the government unless the Governor exercises his special right of restoring the provision in the budget on any specific ground. The Government of India now would treat every budget resolution only as a recommendation. To my mind, this is a grave departure from the scheme of the Reforms Report. It is said that a Governor would find himself in a very inconvenient position if he had to over-rule a legislative council, and a continuance of that course if the legislative council persists year after year in carrying a resolution with reference to any particular measure would be almost impossible. The very object of the provision is that in the absence of any strong reasons to the contrary the opinion of the legislative council should prevail; and I think this departure from the scheme outlined in the Reforms Report detracts considerably from its value.

23. My Hon'ble colleagues have followed this up by further modifications which practically get rid of all popular and Indian influence.

Instead of one joint budget and one joint purse for the whole government they will create separate purses for ministers and executive council members, respectively, with the result that the budget for transferred subjects will be settled only by the Governor and the minister, and the budget for reserved subjects will be settled only by the Governor and the other members of the executive council. Taxation for the administration of transferred subjects will be left in the hands of the ministers; and, similarly, taxation for reserved subjects will be left entirely in the hands of the executive council members. The rule that the resolutions are binding, unless disallowed or vetoed by the Governor, is not accepted by them. The council's resolutions are to have effect only as recommendations.

The result of all this is that so far as the reserved subjects are concerned, neither the minister nor the council is to have any real voice in the settlement of the budget. This is avowed to be the real purpose of the new proposals. Real popular influence in the settlement of the budget is, therefore, entirely gone. The minister or popular assembly is not to have the final voice in taxation, as the executive council member alone presents the bill for taxation, and if the legislative assembly does not pass it, it will be open to the Governor to get it passed over their heads by grand committees or otherwise. The influence of the minister on reserved subjects in the direction of thrift and expenditure also is removed. I think it substantially reduces the value of the Reforms Scheme. I am therefore unable to accept any of these modifications in the original proposals which are now suggested.

24. The advantages of this system are said to be that the ministers as well as the executive council will know what their available resources are, what opening balance will be at their credit and consequently what range of expenditure they may provide for and at what point they must face extra taxation. It will secure to each department the benefit of any improvements which can be expected in the revenue departments. It will, therefore, be an inducement to expand and develop the sources of revenue as the fruits of their labours will not be shared by the other departments. It is also said that each may also borrow for its own purposes. Assuming that there are administrative conveniences in the separation of revenues, these administrative conveniences should not be allowed to weigh for a moment against the outstanding fact that you thereby get rid of the popular influence altogether on the finances of the reserved departments. To this great objection I find no answer forthcoming except that it is desirable that all the reserved subjects should be removed entirely from the influences of the ministers and of the legislative council. I cannot agree to this. On the other side there is the objection advanced by the Congress that under the arrangement proposed in the Reforms Report the transferred subjects will only get "the crumbs from the table," and the unwelcome task of taxation is always imposed upon the minister, even though such taxation might have been necessitated by the needs of the reserved subjects. This argument has been availed of by my colleagues in order to support the scheme of a separate purse. It would be extraordinary if an argument intended to strengthen Indian influence should lead to its elimination. I have already referred to the safeguards provided by the scheme. No taxation can be imposed without the consent of the minister, who can earmark the proceeds of taxation. No responsible member of an executive council is therefore likely to press the claims of the reserved subjects too far, and in particular in view of the enquiry by a commission after a few years; and even if he does so, the final decision rests with the Governor, who is interested in the administration both of the transferred and of the other subjects. Apart from all this, the legislative council will review the budget and a responsible Governor has to restore the provision of the budget in favour of the reserved subjects by overruling them. It is improbable, therefore, that the transferred subjects will suffer, and I feel strongly that this argument should not weigh in favour of a separate purse which will operate far more against popular influence than the existing provision. The apprehension expressed by Indian politicians is really due to the phraseology in the report. To remove the same instead of stating that the supply of the reserved subjects will have priority over that of the transferred subjects, I would simply say that the executive government as a whole will apportion the revenue between the transferred and the reserved subjects. If the Ministers and the council members do not agree, the Governor has the right to decide. The effect is absolutely the same, as in the scheme the supply for the reserved subjects can be determined only by the Governor if the Minister does not agree. The proposal of my colleagues that the consent of the Governor is necessary to taxation is a part of the scheme in the Reforms Report whenever there are differences of opinion. After apportionment of the revenue, the necessity of taxation might be considered, the indispensible condition being that provided for in the Report—that there should be no taxation without the consent of the Minister. As to who should introduce the Bill into the Council is a matter which might be left to the Governor. Ordinarily, the member whose department needs the fresh taxation proceeds will no doubt introduce the Bill.

25. I have assumed that there are administrative conveniences in this separation of revenue. It is admitted by my colleagues that the proposals in the Reforms Report have not met with any criticism in India. It will not be right in the circumstances therefore to make any alterations. They point out that any substantial increase in reserved expenditure will be at the mercy of the Ministers, although Ministers may have no responsibility for the consequences of refusing the budget provision, but this is an impossible contingency, as in the case of any dispute between the Ministers and the executive council the decision is left to the Governor. In order to support their argument they have to assume that the Governor under his exceptional powers might insist on expenditure on reserved subjects being provided for in the budget leaving Ministers with inadequate funds for the transferred subjects. We are not warranted in making any such assumption, and if the Governor is inclined to exercise his power in that direction he can do it even otherwise. What is to happen if the Governor under the powers of supervision and control which he has over the Minister—powers which my colleagues desire largely increased—were to cut down the funds available for the Minister even if they were not wanted for reserved subjects? Such assumptions would render the working of any constitution an impossibility.

Further, the income derived from the sources of revenue which form part of the Reserved list will, after providing for the administration of those subjects and of Law, Justice and Police, leave a large surplus which, with the normal growth of revenue will be adequate to meet the growing expenditure. I doubt whether any taxation or borrowing for the needs of those Departments has been found necessary in the past or will be required in the future. The annual discussion my Colleagues would avoid by settlement of Revenue for a period of time. This will interfere with the legitimate exercise of their power over finance by the Legislative Council; such settlement may lead to taxation and borrowing when otherwise it would be unnecessary, and lead to unnecessary friction and criticism divorced from responsibility. Generally I have to state that my Colleagues have, throughout their report, made assumptions which are calculated to show the apparent necessity of a stringent control over the Ministers. All the difficulties suggested by my Colleagues presuppose non-interference under any conditions on the part of the Governor with the Minister and an absence of any provision enabling the Governor to decide in cases of dispute between the Minister and the members of the Executive Council. It appears to me that the provisions in the Reform Report scheme form a sufficient answer to all the objections advanced.

26. My colleagues are also of opinion that one more official who will be ordinarily a civilian, should be appointed to the executive council. In the Report the transference of some of the functions of Government to Ministers was held to make it "impossible" to retain an executive council of more than two members, one of whom was to be a European and the other an Indian. And this reduction of the European element from two to one was regarded as equivalent to an increase in the Indian element. My Hon'ble colleagues, however, support their proposal on the ground that the Governor—a new man from England—will be left with only one European adviser as a member of his council. And it is also said that work can be found for one more member. It does not appear that the conclusion that was arrived at, at the time the Report was framed that there will not be sufficient work for three members of the executive council is unfounded. Before 1911 there were only two members. At present there are three. A good portion of their work will now be transferred to the Ministers. I am satisfied that there is no reason, on the score of work for the appointment of one more member. A stronger objection is that involved in the second reason given in the Report. It will materially reduce the relative strength of the Indian element in the executive council. An Indian member will have no chance as against two English official members. For consultation and advice the Secretary in the Department, who will or may be present, will be available. Neither the *adlati* nor any additional member is required. In reserved subjects, therefore, with the modifications proposed by my colleagues with reference to budget and taxation, this additon of one member will practically get rid of the influence or power accorded to the Indians or representative councils in the Reforms Report. In the interests of good government, is it advisable or necessary to department from the scheme?

27. First, let us take the budget and consider the restrictions on the provincial governments imposed by the general standing orders and the Secretary of State. The sanction of the Secretary of State is required to the appointment of any English officer drawing a certain pay; to create any new post which would ordinarily be filled by a gazetted English officer; to create any new post over a certain monthly pay; to give any honorarium exceeding, I believe.

(Continued on Page 13.)

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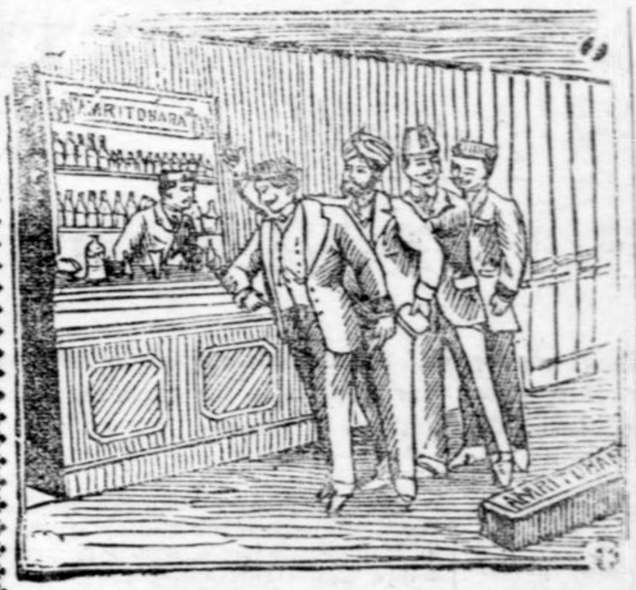

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## RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from Page 12.)

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a thousand rupees; to make any grant of land except under very special conditions. The right to purchase motor cars was so much abused that now they cannot be purchased for public business without the sanction of the Secretary of State. These are only some of the orders; there are many more of the same kind. All these indicate not only the nature of the restrictions that are imposed upon the provincial governments but also the close supervision which is deemed necessary for the exercise of their powers. There is no reason to think that no such restrictions would be necessary in the future. We propose by these schemes to give the local governments enhanced powers of appointment—powers by which they may appoint officers drawing very high salaries, over even a thousand rupees. We propose now to give them powers to carry out schemes, without reference to the Government of India or the Secretary of State, which involve lakhs of rupees. If it was necessary for the Government of India or the Secretary of State to exercise this close supervision over the local governments in the interests of the tax-payer, that supervision can only be relaxed on the ground of increasing popular control. Lord Curzon has remarked, and so also I believe almost every administrator who had to consider this question, on the growing tendency in every department to increase the emoluments and to increase the establishments. Far, therefore, from getting rid of the control over the budget by the legislative council, it appears to me that the relaxations by the Government of India and the Secretary of State of their power of control, and the additional powers which it is proposed to confer upon the local governments require not only the powers conferred upon the Minister and the legislative council by the Reforms Report, but additional powers. Restrictions were placed upon the powers of the governments in India in the appointments of Englishmen because it was felt that otherwise the Indians would have no chance at all.

Similarly, take the questions of industrial expansion, the separation of judicial and executive functions, increase of taxation by recurring settlements without the consent of the legislative councils. All these are really financial questions, and, under the scheme proposed in the Reforms Report, the popular assembly will have considerable influence in shaping the policy of the Government with reference to all these. The proposals of the Government of India will leave the legislative councils and the Minister without any such voice in the settlement of these very great questions. It is therefore a considerable departure from the Reforms Report. My colleagues, I am afraid, do not realize the strength of the feeling for reform due to questions referring to these matters.* They ignore altogether the very important considerations which arise therefrom. There is no split in the Congress Party or, so far as I can see, among Indians on the broad lines of policy that should be pursued on the matters above referred to. The addresses presented to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy draw prominent attention to these grievances.

I cannot help thinking, in these circumstances, that if these restrictions are removed we may expect great waste of public funds in the future and great and alarming discontent. I would, therefore, as already stated as against the new proposals of my colleagues, not only support the scheme in the Reforms Report so far as taxation and budget are concerned, but would go a little further in the same direction by enacting that the Governor's power of restoring any provisions in the budget in the interests of the reserved subjects should not be exercised so as to confer any benefits on the services which they would not obtain in the ordinary course, and the Governor should not be allowed without the sanction of the Secretary of State to restore any provisions in the interests of reserved subjects with reference to any matter for which the sanction of the Secretary of State is now required. It should be remembered that in the case of transferred subjects the council has got the powers of removing the Minister, and a corresponding power does not exist in the case of the reserved subjects.

28. Leaving now the question of the budget, let me take the equally important question of peace and order. If sedition had its origin in Bombay, it would be noticed that this was due to the harsh administration of the plague regulations by a Collector, which would have been impossible if the Indian element was powerful in the Government of the country. Similarly the course of maladministration by the government of Eastern Bengal, which was responsible for the growth of real Bengal sedition, would also have been practically difficult. Under the law which we have recently passed and under certain regulations which were passed at the commencement of the last century to meet certain exceptional classes of cases, it would be open to an executive government in a province to deprive a man of his liberty and of his freedom of speech without the orders of the magistrate or any other judicial tribunal. The press may also be deprived of its freedom by executive action the ordinary courts being deprived of their jurisdiction. The Governor of a province has the power of depriving a person who attacks him of his liberty of person and of his property without affording him a public opportunity of proving his allegations before the ordinary tribunals of the country. Under this law no Indian paper would venture to indulge in criticisms distasteful to the head of a province. Any agitation against the civil service or bureaucratic form of government would scarcely be possible under the civilian head of a province. The Home Rule agitation, or in fact any constitutional agitation, may be suppressed without the interference of a judicial tribunal solely at the instance of an executive government. In these circumstances it seems to me to be imperative that the Indian element and the popular element should be powerful in the government of a province. Otherwise we will certainly perpetuate all those evils due to the inutility of the Council which as forcibly pointed out in the Report are responsible for the widening gulf between officials and non-officials.

### GRAND COMMITTEES.

29. It is proposed to constitute grand committees out of the members of the legislative councils in order to legislate on "reserved" subjects when the governor considers such legislation "is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the peace or tranquility of the province or any part thereof or for the discharge of his responsibility for the reserved "subjects." So far as the "reserved" subjects are concerned, it is said that such exceptional means of legislation are required on account of the poverty, ignorance and helplessness of the great majority of the population, who cannot for that reason be left to the mercies of a legislative council who will not adequately protect their interests. Further, it is said that the masses themselves will not take any part in political life, and therefore all such questions concerning the revenue, those arising from the relations of the landlord and tenant, must be retained by the executive government. It is also said that such power is necessary in order to defend British commercial interests and other questions concerning industries, etc. All great questions that arise between classes and creeds also should not be left to the ordinary legislative councils. I have pointed out already that it may well be doubted whether in the interests of the good government of the country such exceptional powers are necessary. Our electorates are becoming wider; all kinds of interests and views divergent among themselves are going to be represented; and if, in these circumstances, the government cannot secure any majority, the probabilities of their being in error are great. The grand committee, as constituted, is obviously intended as a check on a popular assembly, and is in itself therefore an undesirable institution. It creates an undesirable antagonism between a local executive and a local legislative council, and if there are other means of attaining the same object in view it is undesirable to retain it. I think the safeguard of the Imperial Legislative Council for all affirmative legislation and the powers of veto possessed by the Governor and the Viceroy to negative any Act which is passed by the local legislative council, and the power of ordinance for urgent occasions would be amply sufficient. This would secure a careful consideration of a measure rejected by the local legislative councils before its introduction into the Imperial Legislative Council.

The objections to legislation by the Government of India are stated in paragraph 248 of the Reforms Report. The first objection advanced is that such legislation will strike at the root principle of provincial autonomy, according to which the provincial governments must be autonomous in their own legislative field. Provincial autonomy was promised by Lord Hardinge's Delhi Despatch of 1911 for the purpose of increasing popular control. We, therefore, do not want the so-called provincial autonomy if it is intended thereby to increase the power of the executive government over the legislative council. On the other hand, it is a principle recognised by the Reforms Report that the control now exercised by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State over subordinate governments can be relaxed only in proportion to increasing popular control. It is quite right, therefore, that where a provincial legislative council has passed a measure, the Imperial Government or the Secretary of State should interfere as little as possible; but that the local executive government should be able to get passed through a grand committee a measure which has been rejected by the legislative council goes against all these principles. There is in that case no question of real provincial autonomy. It must be borne in mind that this grand committee though technically a part of the legislature is brought into existence and will always be utilized to register the decrees of the executive government and may, therefore, be regarded as its agent for enacting measures rejected by the legislative council. The provincial government becomes independent both of the provincial legislative council and of the Imperial Government; whereas, the proposal I put forward retains the power of the Imperial Government, for it can hardly be doubted that legislation by a grand committee will practically put an end to legislation in the Imperial Council.

The other objection that is advanced that the Government of India would be very reluctant to undertake responsibility by legislation is in my opinion, rather a recommendation than an objection as a legislative council should be overruled only in very exceptional cases. The Government of India cannot be accused "of ignorance of local conditions" as they will be acting only on the advice of the local Governments and after full consideration of the discussions in the local legislative council.

Disregard of provincial wishes is a common factor whether the legislation is by the local executive government or by the Imperial legislative council. The Imperial Government in such a case would be an arbitrator between the local executive government and its legislative council. The "ungrateful" task has to be undertaken by somebody, and it is much better that it should be undertaken by a government far removed from local excitement. The reason that such legislation is unpopular and controversial is only an argument for subjecting it to examination by a government which is not subject to local temptations of prestige, power and increased revenue. The Imperial Government will be able to attach due weight to the circumstances that may be urged by the local Government and the arguments which induced the local legislative council to reject the measure. I also disagree with the proposal to reduce the elected element in the Grand Committee.

30. We are all agreed that the heads of provinces should, in future, be Governors instead of Lieutenant-Governors (paragraph 218), but my colleagues are of opinion that the existing practice of appointing only civilians in accordance with the rule which requires twelve years' service in India for a

(Continued oo Page 14.)

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*See paras 5 to 12 above.

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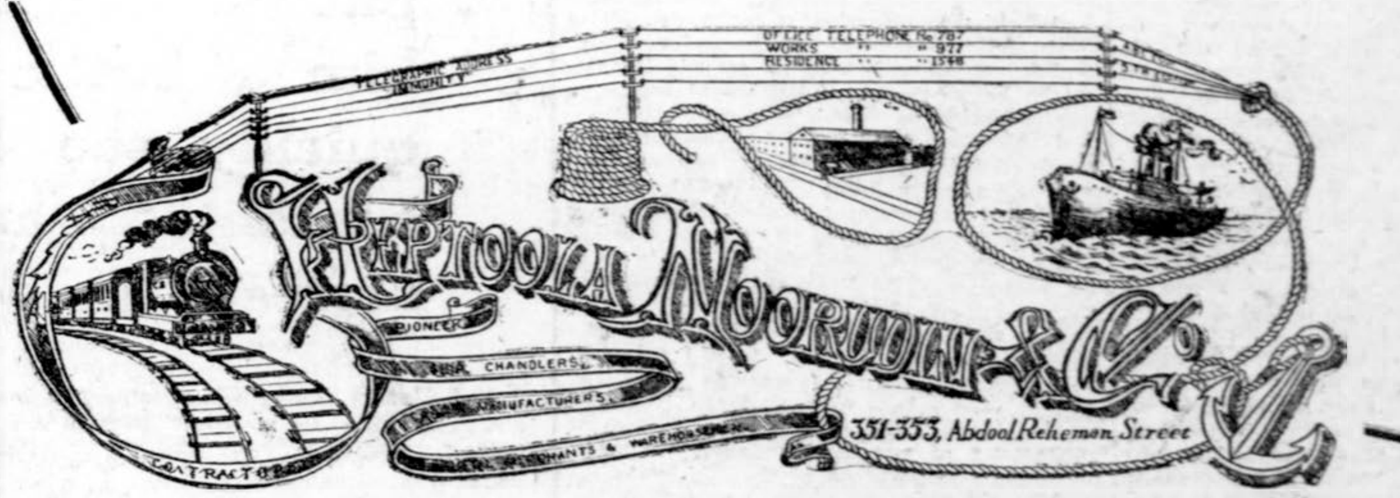

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## RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from Page 13.)

Lieutenant-Governorship must be or will be followed for a long time to come. I regret I cannot share in this view. The primary consideration that should weigh with the Secretary of State in making the appointment is the fitness of the person to carry out the duties not, as hitherto, of an autocratic head of a province but of a constitutional ruler. The Civil Service generally have shown their hostility to the proposed reforms. They have expressed their strong opinion of the unfitness of Indians to hold high appointments or to carry out the duties which will devolve upon them as Parliamentary leaders. There will be many persons therefore among them who are not likely to work in harmony with Indians or to view with sympathy their political progress, which must curtail the privileges hitherto enjoyed by their own service. The Secretary of State should certainly therefore take this question into consideration when he makes the appointment. "It may indeed be questioned whether the life spent in the Indian Civil Service is calculated, except in rare cases, to stimulate that part of political talent which consists in the study and guidance of political opinion, or in the framing of the large legislative proposals which are from time to time needed in actively thinking political communities." (a) This fact also will have to be borne in mind. Those civilians who are in sympathy with Indian progress or who can be trusted to work smoothly with the political machinery of the future under the altered conditions and who are not prejudiced by the feelings of hostility to the proposed reforms evinced by many of them may be appointed as heads of provinces. I do not think therefore, that the confident expression of opinion by my colleagues as to the continuance of the practice hitherto existing is justified.

31. The same question arises with reference to the qualifications of a member of the executive council. It is intended, according to the Reforms Report, that one member should be an Indian and the other an official with qualifications of 12 years' service under the Crown which is now required by law. I do not understand the Report to lay down that this should be retained as a statutory qualification, though no doubt in practice the qualification will be insisted upon. At present the appointment is in practice limited to the Civil Service. One can easily conceive cases where a Governor might require the presence in his executive council of a person of outstanding abilities in some particular line either in India or in England. There is no reason why the Secretary of State should be debarred from nominating him. My colleagues are of opinion that there must be a statutory provision that one member should be an Indian and that the other should have the existing qualification. I doubt whether this is necessary.

32. The only other point which I have to notice has reference to the right of a Legislative Council to make rules for its own conduct of business. Every Council ought to have such a right, and no reasons have been shown why we should insist upon the consent of the President. The rights and privileges of a President or of a Vice-President, in so far as they do not refer to the ordinary conduct of business, should not, of course, be interfered with.

### THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

33. The first question has reference to responsible government. I recognise that it has been laid down in the Report that there should be no responsibility in the Government of India as in provincial governments, that is to say, that there should be no Indian Minister responsible to the legislature. This can be defended only on the ground that many of the departments of administration have been transferred to the provincial governments, and that those retained by the Government of India are far too important to be handed over to responsible Indian Ministers before the experiments have justified themselves in the provinces. These, of course, are subjects which concern peace and order and the good government of the country, foreign states, Army and Navy, and also questions in which the interests of England or her people are greatly involved. There are, however, questions which only concern the internal administration of the country and which have been recognised as fit for transfer to a Minister and the legislative council. In all those cases, therefore, in which the Government of India retain a right to interfere with the transferred subjects there should be no objection to introducing responsibility in the central government. Indeed responsible government seems to be necessary in order to carry out the principles indicated in the Report. It is proposed to allow powers of interference to the Government of India in the transferred departments of the provinces, for instance, to secure uniformity of legislation where such legislation is considered desirable in the interests of India or of more than one province. It is also desired to retain in the Government of India power to decide questions which affect more than one province. *Ex hypothesi*, these are subjects which ordinarily should be dealt with by Ministers in accordance with the will of the local legislature; and if it is proposed to remove these from the jurisdiction of the local Minister and of the legislative council for reasons which have nothing to do with their capacity to deal with questions of that character, it is but reasonable that in the Government of India also the decision of such questions should be left to the legislature and an Indian Minister. If necessary an Indian member of the executive council may be an Indian Minister for this purpose. Supposing there are certain subjects which are not now transferred for temporary reasons, and of which we contemplate transference in the course of three or four years, I cannot see any reason why in such cases also responsible government should not be introduced so far as such subjects are concerned. Responsible government in the provinces demands responsible government in the Government of India in the same subjects, as otherwise provincial responsibility will be diluted.

### THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

34. The next important question refers to the Council of State. I have very strong objections to the power given to the executive government to pass laws through the Council of State without a previous discussion in the legislative assembly. The Governor-General can exercise his power of issuing ordinances which will operate for six months. If any discussion is necessary he can introduce the Bill into the Legislative Council to ascertain the popular view. If it is a matter in which the Governor-General in Council has made up his mind, then, of course, a discussion is useless and unnecessary and an ordinance can at once be issued. New with reference to the Council of State itself.

A Council of State as a second chamber representing interests not properly represented in the Imperial Assembly, I understand, and I raise no objection to it. A Council of State for the purpose of securing delay and for greater deliberation of subjects also might be necessary, and I would not raise any objection to such a council either. But this Council of State is constituted for neither of these purposes. Its avowed purpose is to carry out the will of the executive government when they cannot carry it out on account of the opposition of the legislative assembly. It is, in fact, an unreal council. Rather than constitute such a council, it is much better to lay on the executive council itself directly the obligation to pass the law. It will not then be exercised so frequently as it would now be with a State Council to give the measure that it passes an unreal appearance of popular support. It will belittle the importance of the legislative assembly and thus create an antagonism between it and the State Council and the executive government.

There is another serious objection. It is undesirable to give the executive council unrestricted freedom of action in matters in which popular opinion is decidedly against it. Disastrous consequences have attended such freedom of action; and as long as the executive government have that power of action, they are bound in the discharge of their responsibility to act upon it if they take a view contrary to that of the legislature. Again, there are great questions of administrative reform which should be carried out and which have not been carried out on account of the opposition of the bureaucracy due to their apprehension of loss of prestige, etc. I have already referred to many of them already. There can be little doubt that a Council of State would check reform as in the past in all those directions. I think, therefore, that the Council of State as constituted will prove an obstruction. At the same time, I recognise that in the Reforms Report it has been laid down that in matters referred to above, there should be no responsibility to the legislature. A *via media* appears to be to direct that in all cases Bills should first be submitted to the legislative assembly; and on their failure to pass such Bills, all the papers should be laid before the House of Commons to whom the Select Committee would no doubt submit their report; and it is only after such sanction is obtained that further steps should be taken to proceed with the measure, either by the executive council or the Council of State.

Two further courses have been suggested: to confine the Governor-General's or Viceroy's power of certification to certain definite subjects or to curtail the power of certification to those Bills which have not been rejected by a certain percentage of the members of the Legislative Council.

I am clearly of opinion that the power of the Council of State, if it is not to be dropped, should be curtailed.

### BUDGET.

35. It is now proposed to delegate larger powers to the Government of India. It is obvious that if hitherto the interference of the Secretary of State has been necessary in the interests of the Indian tax-payer, and that it has been necessary will appear from the various orders which restrict the Government of India's power of expenditure—then the Secretary of State should be allowed to forego the exercise of his own power only with the development of popular control; otherwise, there is no justification That the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State were necessary in the interests of the tax-payer will appear from an examination of the instances in which such power has been exercised. It will also appear from a consideration of the rules themselves and the occasions and the reasons which led to the passing of such rules. It appears to me therefore that all resolutions on the budget by the legislative assembly should be given effect to in all those instances in which it would not now be within the competence of the Government of India to incur any outlay without the sanction of the Secretary of State; at any rate, if full effect is not to be given to it, the power to over-rule the legislative council in that respect should not be given to the executive government in India but should rest only with the Secretary of State.

36. I do not agree with my colleagues in discarding the provision about appointing members of the assembly to positions analogous to that of Parliamentary Under Secretary or the Standing Committees. At present, or under the new scheme, there is no means of non-official members acquiring that knowledge which can be acquired only by holding an office. The knowledge of Indians in the public services will not be available to non officials for criticism of Government perposals. The Ministers will have intimate knowledge only of the transferred departments and that also only in the provinces. These under secretaryships and standing committees will enable the non-officials to acquire that information which they would otherwise lack. In the earlier stages of discussion, it was generally admitted that these would form a good training ground for future administrators. It is undesirable, therefore, to drop them.

In the Imperial Council also, as in the provincial councils, I think it should be left to the council to frame their own rules.

37. If there is any demand in which the associations who have addressed the Secretary of State and the Viceroy and all classes are unanimous, it is in the request they make that half the members of the Executive Councils, both Provincial and Imperial, should be Indians. The Congress and the Moslem League as well as the Sikhs and the non-Brahmin classes of Madras want it. The reasons are obvious. Everybody feels that without the infusion of an adequate Indian element into the Executive Councils, the reforms that are essential for the better government of the country will not be carried out. Again, there are various questions, particularly those affecting finance that are settled by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State in consultation with one another which require a strong Indian element in the Executive Council. In all those questions, without adequate Indian influence the Government of India will easily yield to the Secretary of State. Various influences will act upon the Government of India which require adequate Indian influence to counteract them. Indian influence is also required to prevent the Executive Government of India from being unduly autocratic or unsympathetic towards popular movements. I would, therefore, propose the addition of one more Indian member to the two members proposed by the Government of India. If this is not accepted, I would suggest the appointment of an Indian Minister to exercise the Government of India control over the transferred departments in the provinces. He may be called in for consultation but not for decision.

C. SANKARAN NAIR.

Delhi, 5th March, 1919.

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(a) Mr. H. A. L. Fisher: "The Empire and the Future."

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(Signed)————, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

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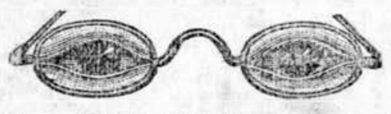

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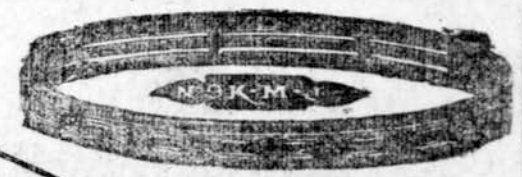

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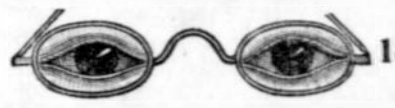

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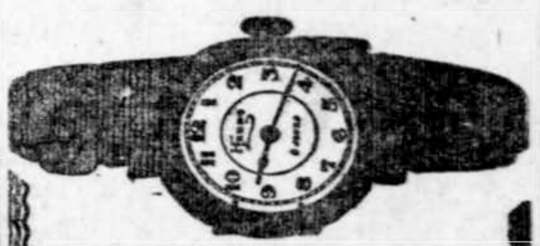

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by Syed Abdullah Brelvi, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.